

No. 4314.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1910.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Exhibitions. BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHÆOLOGY IN EGYPT.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ANTIQUITIES
From MEYDUM and MEMPHIS
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, LONDON,
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Teachers' Diploma of the London University. Ample opportunity is
given for practice in teaching Science, Languages, Mathematics, and
other subjects in schools. Students are admitted in
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cations for admission, Scholarships, Bursaries, and Loan Fund may
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THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second
 Mistress, St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal
 of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Tamworth.

Training for Home or Colonies. College Farm, 1,000 acres. Vet.
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open-air life for delicate Boys. Charges moderate. Get Prospectus.

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ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, EXETER.

The GOVERNORS invite applications for the appointment of a
LECTURER IN PHYSICS, at 175l. per annum.
Applications should be lodged, not later than JULY 15, 1910, with
THE REGISTRAR, from whom a form and particulars of appoint-
ment may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.

The University will shortly appoint to the following
offices:—

The HENRY OVERTON WILLS CHAIR of
GREEK 600l. a year.

The HENRY OVERTON WILLS CHAIR of
PHYSICS 600l. a year.

The WINTERSTOKE CHAIR of ENGLISH
A LECTURESHIP IN ZOOLOGY, being the
Headship of the Department 250l. a year.

Particulars as to the above may be obtained from the
Registrar.

Applications and testimonials should be received by the
Registrar by SEPTEMBER 10 at latest.

JAMES RAFTER, Registrar.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

LECTURESHIP IN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL
ECONOMICS.

It is proposed to hold election, at Armstrong College, to a
LECTURESHIP IN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ECON-
OMICS. The salary will be 950l. per annum, and the appointment
will be made, in the first instance, for a period not exceeding five
years. The Lecturer will be required to enter upon his duties in
OCTOBER.

Particulars as to application, duties, and conditions of tenure may
be obtained from THE SECRETARY, Armstrong College, Newcastle-
upon-Tyne.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH

WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

COLEG PRIFATHROFAIL DEHEUR CYMRU A MYNWY.

The COUNCIL of the COLLEGE invites applications for the post
of ASSISTANT LECTURER in GREEK.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to
whom applications, with testimonials (which need not be printed),
must be sent on or before THURSDAY, July 7, 1910.

J. AUSTIN JENKINS, B.A., Registrar.
University College, Cardiff, June 13, 1910.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

ASSISTANT MASTERS WANTED IN OCTOBER next, for
SECONDARY SCHOOLS in CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA, under the
Ministry of Education, as follows:—

(a) TEACHERS of ENGLISH and ENGLISH SUBJECTS (History,
Geography, &c.). Salary 250l. per annum (L. 24 per mensem), rising to
300l. per annum (L. 24 per mensem), on pensionable staff. Allow-
ance for passage out to Egypt.

(b) TEACHERS of SCIENCE (Experimental Physics and Chemis-
try). These appointments are under contract. Length of engage-
ment, two years. Salary 350l. per annum (L. 30 per mensem).
Allowance for passage out to Egypt and for return at close of contract.

Candidates should not be less than 23 or over 30 years of age, should
have a robust constitution, and have taken a University Degree with
Honours. They must have experience as Teachers. Preference will
be given to applicants who hold a Diploma in Teaching. Four Lessons
Daily, on average, Fridays only excepted. Summer Vacation not
less than Two Months.

Inquiries for further information, and applications with full state-
ment of qualifications (School, College, Class of Degree, experience in
teaching), and accompanied by copies only of testimonials, should be
addressed, not later than JULY 4, 1910, to J. M. FURNESS, Esq., care
of the Director, The Egyptian Educational Mission in England,
36, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Selected candidates will be
interviewed in London in July.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

ART MASTER WANTED, IN OCTOBER next, for SECONDARY
SCHOOL in CAIRO, under the Ministry of Education. English Head
Master, about 500l. per annum, mostly Mohammedans. Candidates should
be less than 23 or over 30 years of age, and have a robust constitution.

They must hold the Art Master's Certificate or its equivalent, and must
have experience in class teaching in a Secondary School. Appointment
under contract. Length of engagement two years. Salary 350l. per
annum (L. 30 per mensem). Allowance for passage out to Egypt, and
for return at close of contract. Four Lessons Daily, on an average,
Fridays only excepted. Summer Vacation not less than Two Months.

Inquiries for further information, and applications with full state-
ment of qualifications, and accompanied by copies only of certificates
and testimonials, should be addressed, not later than JULY 4, to J. M.
FURNESS, Esq., care of the Director, The Egyptian Educational
Mission in England, 36, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Selected
candidates will be interviewed in London in July.

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, EGYPT

(Department of Agriculture and Technical Education). Desire to
appoint, for OCTOBER next, a PRINCIPAL of the SCHOOL of
AGRICULTURE, GHIZEH, CAIRO. Salary L.E. 500 to L.E. 1,000
and residence. Candidates must have had academic and practical
agricultural training, with experience in teaching and administration.

Applications should state name, age, address, and present position,
with full particulars of training, experience, and qualifications, and
should be addressed to SIDNEY H. WELLS, Esq., care of Egyptian
Educational Mission, 36, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.,
where they should be received not later than JULY 25.

BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY EDUCATION

COMMITTEE.

KEIGHLEY TRADE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

WANTED, as soon as possible, an ASSISTANT MASTER, to teach
Physics to the Upper Forms of the School and to assist in the teaching
of Mathematics.

Salary 170l. per annum, rising to 200l. if the work is satisfactory.
Graduate with experience in teaching required.

The successful Candidate will be expected to teach the subject of
Electrical Engineering in the Technical School for Two Evenings per
week, and must be qualified to teach this subject. Extra payment
will be made for this work.

Applications and testimonials must be received by the undersigned
on or before THURSDAY, July 14, 1910.

H. MIDGLEY, Secretary.
Education Office, Keighley.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland,
15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New
York Post Office as Second Class matter.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE EDUCATION

COMMITTEE.

CAMBRIDGE AND COUNTY SCHOOL OF ARTS AND
CRAFTS.

The COMMITTEE invite applications for the position of VICE-
PRINCIPAL of the School. Commencing Salary 130l. a year, rising
by increments of 5l. to a maximum of 150l. Candidates' qualifications
should include Architecture and kindred Subjects.
Applications (fifteen copies), setting forth full particulars of
qualifications and previous experience, together with copies of not
more than three recent testimonials, must be sent to the undersigned
on or before JULY 15, 1910.

AUSTIN KEENE, Education Secretary.
County Offices, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL,

BIRMINGHAM.

The HEAD MISTRESS-SHIP of the HIGH SCHOOL FOR
GIRLS will be VACANT at the END of the TERM by
the resignation of the present Head Mistress, Miss E. M. Creak,
B.A., and the Governors invite applications from candidates for this
appointment.

The new Head Mistress will be expected to enter upon her duties
in JANUARY, 1911.

Candidates must be Graduates of some University in the United
Kingdom, or possess the equivalent of a Degree.

They are requested to refrain from making personal application to
any of the Governors, and to transmit twenty-five copies of their
letter of application and testimonials on or before SEPTEMBER 1
next, to the Secretary, Mr. H. E. REED, King Edward's School,
Birmingham, from whom forms of application may be obtained, and
to whom any correspondence relative to the appointment should be
addressed.

The course of instruction in the Girls' High School embraces all the
ordinary subjects of a liberal education, and is framed with a view to
completion at the age of 19. Some of the pupils are presented for the
Cambridge Higher Local Examinations, and a number complete every
year for Open Scholarships at Oxford, Cambridge, and elsewhere.

The School has been inspected and recognized by the Board of
Education, but is not conducted under the Board's Regulations for
Secondary Schools, nor does it receive grants from any external
authority.

There are at present Sixteen Assistant Mistresses and about
Three Hundred Girls. All Assistant Mistresses are appointed by the
Head Mistress, with the approval of the Governors.

In addition to a fixed salary of 3000l. a year, the Head Mistress will
derive from the Foundation additional emoluments by Capitation
Fees, which, together with the fixed salary, have for many years past
produced an income of 600l. per annum, and this sum will not be
exceeded.

No residence is provided, and no Pupils are received as boarders.
Birmingham, June 30, 1910.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

An ASSISTANT in GERMAN, with special qualifications for teach-
ing German to Students of Science, is REQUIRED as from
OCTOBER 1, 1910. Salary 1500l. a year. Applications for further
particulars should be made at once to the undersigned.

HENRY A. MIERS, Principal.
University of London, South Kensington, S.W.
June 23, 1910.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

The PUBLIC LIBRARIES and MUSEUMS COMMITTEE OF
THE COUNCIL OF THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF
STEPNEY hereby invite applications from persons desirous of
acquiring experience in the work of a Public Museum for the appointment
of a STUDENT ASSISTANT at the BOROUGH MUSEUM.

The appointment is intended for a Student in Natural Science, and
will be tenable for a period not exceeding Three Years, and persons
making application will do so on the distinct understanding that the
engagement will not be extended beyond such period.

Applicants will be required to have had some knowledge of at least
one branch of Natural Science, e.g., Zoology, Botany, or Geology.

The person appointed will be required to devote the time necessary
to the duties of the position; to pass a medical examination by the
Council's Medical Examiner as to his constitutional fitness for the
position; and after appointment to reside within the area of the
Borough.

The engagement will be a weekly one at a nominal weekly rate at
the rate of 52l. per annum.

Applications in candidate's own handwriting, stating age last
birthday, experience, private address, &c., and accompanied by copies
of not more than three testimonials of recent date, must be forwarded
to me at these offices not later than noon on MONDAY, July 4, 1910,
endorsed "Appointment of Student Assistant."

Canvassing Members or Officers of the Council in any manner
whatsoever is strictly prohibited, and will disqualify applicants.
By Order.
GEO. W. CLARKE, Town Clerk.
Municipal Offices, 15, Great Alley Street, Whitechapel, E.
June 15, 1910.

LIVERPOOL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN NORTH LIVERPOOL.

The COMMITTEE invite applications for the following posts in
their new HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, which will be opened for
the reception of Pupils on or about SEPTEMBER 14, 1910. Successful
candidates will be expected to take up duty on the day of opening, or
earlier if required. A University Degree or its equivalent, and
successful experience in Secondary School work, will be a recom-
mendation. All the Mistresses appointed may be required to teach
ordinary Form Subjects.

SCIENCE MISTRESS (Chemistry and Botany). Salary 1350l. per
annum.
FRENCH and FORM SUBJECTS. Salary 1200l. per annum.
MATHEMATICS and FORM SUBJECTS. Salary 1200l. per annum.
GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY. Salary 1100l. per annum.

Forms of application, and further particulars, may be obtained on
application to JAMES C. LEGER, Director of Education, 14, Sir
Thomas Street, Liverpool, with whom applications must be lodged,
accompanied by copies of recent testimonials, not later than
TUESDAY, July 12, 1910. Canvassing directly or indirectly, or
members of the Committee will be considered a disqualification.
EDWARD R. PICKMER,
Clerk to the Local Education Authority.
Education Office, Liverpool, June 28, 1910.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

The Library of **GEORGE F. FENTON SMITH, Esq.**, deceased.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will sell by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on **TUESDAY, July 12**, and following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, the **LIBRARY of GEORGE F. FENTON SMITH, Esq.** (deceased), late of Cromwell Lodge, Putney Hill, S.W., sold by order of the Executors, comprising Ackermann's Repository—Burns's Poems, First or Kilmarnock Edition—First Editions of the Writings of Charles Dickens, and other Standard English Authors—Publications of the Strawberry Hill Press—Topographical and Archaeological Works, &c.; also **BOOKS**, the Property of R. MOWBRAY HOWARD, Esq., Broadcock, Seale, Farnham, comprising Travels, Americans, scarce Tracts, Greek and Latin Classics, &c.; the Property of LIONEL F. GOWING, Esq., Worples Road, Wimbledon, S.W., consisting of Books on the History of London and its Suburbs, &c., and other Properties.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Works of Art.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will sell by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on **THURSDAY, July 14**, and following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, **CHINA, SILVER, MINIATURES, and WORKS OF ART**, including a small Collection of old Sheffield Plate, old Worcester China, the Property of a LADY—AND MINIATURES and WORKS OF ART, the Property of a well-known COLLECTOR.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Engravings.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on **THURSDAY, July 7**, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, a **COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS**, comprising Portraits in Mezzotint, Stipple and Colour, including Edmund Burke, by J. Watson, first state; Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia, by E. Fisher, after Mr. Chamberlin, second state; Mrs. Hannah Horneck, by MacArdell, first state—Fancy Subjects of the Early English School—Historical and Naval Subjects, including the Action between the Chesapeake and Shannon—Aquatints in Colours by J. G. Gowing, Esq., Sporting Subjects—Caricatures—Modern and Early Etchings, and a Collection of Arundel Society Publications.

Coins and Medals.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on **THURSDAY, July 7**, a fine **COLLECTION of GOLD, SILVER, and BRONZE COINS and MEDALS**, including the **COLLECTION** formed by the late Rev. W. J. RUDGE, deceased (by order of the Executors).

Books and Manuscripts, including the Library of the late Mr. HERMAN VEZIN, and Libraries removed from Hastings and from Bedford.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on **EARLY IN JULY**, the above valuable **LIBRARIES**, including Standard Works in all Departments of Literature, many being well bound—Books relating to the Drama—a small **COLLECTION of SPORTING WORKS and BOOKS**, with Coloured Plates, from a **COLLECTOR in IRELAND**—Important Works on Natural History—Pamphlets—First Editions—Americana—Works relating to the Fine Arts—Collection of Autograph Letters, &c.

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Valuable Law Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will sell by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on **WEDNESDAY, July 6**, at 1 o'clock, **VALUABLE LAW BOOKS**, including a fine and Complete Set of the Law Reports to 1910, 352 vols. in new half calf, and a uniform Set of the Law Journal Reports, 1828-98 vols., by Order of the Executors of the late W. H. SPALDING, Esq.; also the **LIBRARIES of TWO BARRISTERS**, retiring from Practice, comprising Two Sets of the Law Reports from the Commencement in 1885 to 1909, and a Series from 1909 to 1909—Law Times Reports, 1885-1909—News Digest and Chitty's Statutes—Modern Text Books—Hansard's Debates, from 1900 to 1909, &c.—also **LIBRARY and OFFICE FURNITURE**, comprising a handsome Mahogany Glazed Bookcase, Mahogany Bureau, Writing Tables, &c.

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MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will sell by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on **THURSDAY, July 7**, at 1 o'clock, a **COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS**, Framed and in Portfolio—Original Water-Colour Drawings by Rowlandson—Coloured Plates of Military Costume—Arundel Society's Chromolithographs—Baxters, &c.

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Miscellaneous Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will sell by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on **WEDNESDAY, July 6**, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock, **MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS**, including the **MODERN LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN**, comprising Fine Art Books, First Editions of Rossetti, Swinburne, Pater, Stevenson, Meredith, Hardy, Miss Fardoe, and others, Standard Works in History and Literature, all in the original cloth as issued—also Books on Ornithology and Natural History—MS. relating to the County of Surrey—Pamphlets relating to America—Books in Old English and Italian Literature, &c.

Catalogues on application.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will hold the following **SALES by AUCTION**, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square:—

On **MONDAY, July 4**, at 1 o'clock precisely, the very important **COLLECTION of MODERN PICTURES and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS**, chiefly of the Barbizon and Dutch Schools, being the **THIRD and REMAINING PORTION** of the celebrated **COLLECTION of ALEXANDER YOUNG, Esq.**, deceased, late of 1, Aberdeen Terrace, Blackheath.

On **TUESDAY, July 5**, and Three Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the **COLLECTION of SEVERAL PORCELAIN, JEWELS, and OBJECTS of ART and VERTU**, of the late **BARON SCHROEDER**.

On **FRIDAY, July 8**, at about 2 o'clock (after the Sale of the Collection of the late Baron Schröder), **JEWELS** from various Sources.

On **FRIDAY, July 8**, at 1 o'clock precisely, **WORKS of the EARLY BRITISH SCHOOL and PICTURES by OLD MASTERS**.

On **MONDAY, July 11**, at 1 o'clock precisely, the **COLLECTION of CAMÉ and INTAGLI** of the late **BARON SCHROEDER**.

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NOTICE of SALE of a PORTION of the superior HOUSEHOLD APPOINTMENTS, including an antique carved Oak Bedroom Suite—old Nankin Blue and White Porcelain, including a complete Dinner Service of this Ware, &c., which

MESSRS. FREDERICK ELLEN & SON are instructed by the Executors of the late Rev. R. FINCH to sell by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on **WEDNESDAY, July 6**, 1910, at 11 o'clock.

Catalogues of the Auctioneers, The Mart, Andover.

Magazines, &c.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

JULY.
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STATE REGISTRATION OF NURSES: A REPLY. By the Hon. Sydney Holland, Chairman of the London Hospital.
'YOU WOULD HARDLY BELIEVE IT.' By Lady Pigott, Founder and Vice-President, Colonial Nursing Association.
A PLEA FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF MUSIC AMONG THE UPPER CLASSES. By Edward D. Rendall.
THE POSSIBILITIES OF AN INCOME TAX. By W. M. J. Williams.
QUARE THINGS. By Maude Godley.
SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE STORY OF THE SUEZ CANAL. By Sir Walter F. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.
London: P. MONTAGUE & CO., LTD., 5, New Street Square.

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

No. 241. JULY, 1910. Price 3s.

Contents.
The Death of King Edward VII.
Some Notes on the Establishment of the Office of Public Trustee in England. By William Charles Sharman, F.I.A., Barrister-at-Law, of the Prudential Assurance Company. With Abstract of the Discussion.
I.—On the Valuation of the Payment on the Death of a Pensioner of the Excess of his Contributions, with or without Interest, over his Pension Payment.
II.—On a Method of scheduling particulars for the Valuation, in certain cases, of prospective Pensions based on Terminal Salaries. By Thomas Tinner, F.I.A., of the Comptroller's Department of the London County Council. With Abstract of the Discussion.
Legal Notes. By Arthur Rhys Barrand, F.I.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Actuarial Note.—Practical Hints to Students on the application of the formula for Integration by Parts to Life Contingency Problems.
Review.
London: C. & E. LAYTON, Farringdon Street.

No. 67. JULY. 3s. 6d.

THE BOTANICAL MAGAZINE.

Containing Coloured Figures with Descriptions, Structural and Historical, of New and Rare Plants. Edited by D. PRAIN, F.R.S., Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Contents.
Tab. 8322. *BEGONIA Martiana*, var. *grandiflora*. Mexico.
" 8323. *IRIS Clarkii*. Sikkim.
" 8324. *PHILADELPHUS Delavayi*. Western China.
" 8325. *ARISTOLOCHIA moupinensis*. Western China.
" 8326. *RHOODENDRON Davidianum*. Western China.
Published Monthly, 3s. 6d.; Annual Subscription, 42s.
LOVELL REEVE & CO., LTD., 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE CAMPAIGN OF TRAFALGAR	5
VITA SANCTORUM HIBERNIE	6
THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE	7
CHRONICLES OF THEBERTON	8
NEW NOVELS (The Girl with the Red Hair; The Cheerful Knave; Vera of the Strong Heart; Lying Lips; The Rajah's People; La Gloire de Don Ramire)	8-9
SCHOOL-BOOKS (Latin; Gothic and French; English)	9-10
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (Memories of a Labour Leader; The Nobilities of Europe; Official Year-Book of Australia; Janey Canuck in the West; The Century Magazine; Milton's Comus; George V. Prayer-Books)	11-12
CAMBRIDGE NOTES: LETTERS OF WALTER SCOTT; SALES	12-14
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	14
LITERARY GOSSIP	16
SCIENCE—SCHOOL-BOOKS; ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP	17-19
FINE ART—PRINTING IN THE LOW COUNTRIES; VAN DYCK'S 'EARL AND COUNTESS OF DERBY'; MR. CHARLES BUTLER; THE ARMSTRONG PICTURES; JAPANESE COLOUR-PRINTS; GOSSIP; EXHIBI- TIONS	20-22
MUSIC—LOUISE; MOZART FESTIVAL; GOSSIP; PER- FORMANCES NEXT WEEK	22-23
DRAMA—AN AMERICAN STUDY OF THE DRAMA	23
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	24

LITERATURE

The Campaign of Trafalgar. By Julian S. Corbett. (Longmans & Co.)

FIVE years ago Mr. Henry Newbolt put before his 'The Year of Trafalgar' the words: "The Naval Campaign of 1805 has never yet been made the subject of a separate study in book form." Since then we have had Mr. Edward Fraser's excellent 'The Enemy at Trafalgar,' which may be considered as mainly supplementary of the other; and now comes this book of Mr. Corbett's, with the announcement that "For the Trafalgar campaign our English language cannot boast a single one"—work, that is, "entirely devoted to its elucidation." In saying this Mr. Corbett can only mean that the whole foreign policy of England and France has not been drawn together and discussed in its bearing on Trafalgar in the exhaustive way that is here attempted. Of the interest of the attempt there is no doubt, but it is impossible to say that it is entirely satisfactory. The subject is too big, and is best treated in sections, as in the separate works that deal with the breach of the Peace of Amiens, the formation and story of the Third Coalition, the French attack on and subsequent occupation of Naples, and so on.

The story, of course, begins with the beginning of the war, with the breach of the Peace of Amiens; and Mr. Corbett

does well in following the lead of M. Coquille, who has exhaustively shown that the cause of the breach was not—as Bonaparte cried aloud, and, as most writers on the subject have repeated—the perfidy of the English in refusing to evacuate Malta, but the refusal of the French to evacuate Holland, according to the terms of the treaty, their impudent encroachment on the liberties of Switzerland. That the breach had little to do with Malta is proved by the facts that it was England, not France, that presented the ultimatum; England, not France, that declared war. In his opening chapter Mr. Corbett has so fully developed this view that it is in the nature of a shock to find him directly afterwards (p. 21), saying: "It was for Malta she [England] had gone to war." The Addington Administration wellnigh exhausted its energy by the declaration of war, and had little capacity for aggressive measures. In the West Indies, indeed, it seized such of the enemy's islands as lay open to attack—Santa Lucia and Tobago—and occupied the quondam Dutch settlements in South America—all of which had been in English possession, and been restored in conformity with the treaty. More in the way of attack by land the Government could not do, and did not attempt to do, but contented itself with sweeping French commerce off the sea and rendering the French comparatively innocuous by blockading their military ports in force.

In this, as it seems to us, was the genesis of Trafalgar; its relation to the Third Coalition was more obscure and entirely subsidiary. Bonaparte desired, with a desire that became a craze, to bring his army over into England. For that the protection of the French fleet was necessary, and the English Government, determined from the first that the passage should not be made, took the precaution of shutting the French fleet up and keeping it shut up. The French, on the other hand, wanted to get out; and it is evident that if, in the course of this conflict of ideals, they succeeded in doing so, there was bound to be a battle—off Cape Trafalgar or any other Cape according to circumstances. That the Third Coalition might intensify the French need of getting out, and might even to some extent alter or modify the object they had in view, was an accident of the relative position, which itself remained unchanged.

This is not the idea which Mr. Corbett has carried through his book; that seems rather to reverse the objects, and to hold that Bonaparte's main idea was the conquest of the Ottoman Empire, and possibly, as a preliminary to that, the winning of Sicily. But this was not all: with it was mingled the idea of the invasion of England, which frequently even took precedence of the other. That the leading idea in Nelson's mind was the protection of Sicily seems an exaggeration; and though this was recognized as a matter of importance, it would be impossible to discover, from Nelson's corre-

spondence, that it was a primary one. Egypt he did undoubtedly rate very high; but it gave him no uneasiness as long as he held the French fleet safe in Toulon: when it got out, and, especially, when it vanished for a time, his anxiety was great. For he did not know whether Napoleon was aiming at the East or the West—at Egypt or Ireland, and his belief oscillated according to the indications. In this he was not alone. Mr. Corbett's judgment is that "it is always difficult to say with confidence what Napoleon really intended by the tangle of schemes he spun"; and indeed, to this day, many men, trying to decide by Napoleon's words, are in doubt. M. Auriol, for instance, though writing on Naples and Napoleon's Neapolitan policy, thinks that the latter was mainly a blind, meant to conceal his project for the invasion of England. Col. Desbrière, on the contrary, a much more sober writer, whose authority is deservedly great, doubts if the invasion of England was seriously contemplated. To his military instincts the scheme appears so preposterous that he cannot believe it was really entertained by the genius of Napoleon; and the shortage in the numbers considered necessary is contrary to the great soldier's close attention to details. Col. Desbrière is, however, arguing as a soldier judging a soldier, and in this, as in everything connected with the Trafalgar campaign, it was Napoleon's knowledge of sea-affairs that was at fault.

Here Mr. Corbett has done very valuable work in showing the limitations of Napoleon's genius. On shore his judgment as a soldier was quick, accurate, and decisive. His success had been so uniform that he had learnt to believe himself superior in everything, and he gave his opinions and orders on naval matters and naval strategy with a confidence that scorned the admonitions suggested by the prudence and experience of his admirals. Mr. Corbett, following in this the lead of Col. Desbrière—who could not, as a French officer, push the illustrations and the argument to their logical consequences—has shown how, in numerous instances, Napoleon's ignorance permitted him to issue impossible orders, and, in trying to amend them, brought matters into a hope less confusion. He thus sums up:—

"His failure to grasp the foundations of the game which every British admiral knew by heart is almost incredible in so great a genius for war... His confident egotism would not recognize that he was playing against past-masters of a game at which he was only an amateur. What he took for astute strategical inspirations were to his opponents the commonplaces of their craft, and while he stood fuming between bewilderment and wounded self-confidence, making confusion worse confounded, the men of the old tradition were playing in sure mastery high over his head."

The force of tradition, the experience of more than a hundred years of naval war, and, for the most part, war with France, had led to a judgment and initiative in our

officers which were pointed out a few years ago by Col. Desbrière, as in curious contrast with the exact obedience, in the minutest details, which was required by Napoleon. Mr. Corbett happily expands and elucidates this, showing the various degrees in which the power of initiative could be exercised and the limitations to which it was subjected, illustrating this by the case of Sir Richard Bickerton, who, on Nelson's starting on his chase to the West Indies, was left, unknown to the Admiralty, as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. On the news of Villeneuve's escape, orders had been sent to the two ships which were escorting a body of troops to Malta to leave the transports to go on under the protection of a few small vessels, and join Sir John Orde off Cadiz. When the orders reached the ships at Gibraltar, Bickerton, judging that the conditions were changed by Orde's having fallen back to Ushant, took the ships under his own orders and prepared to escort the troopers with his whole available force, "influenced by the dominant consideration that, when the Admiralty issued the orders, they did not know that the [Spanish] squadron in Cartagena had become active, and had already once been to sea." But when second and definite orders arrived for these two ships to join Sir Robert Calder, off Ferrol, Bickerton "did not feel at liberty to deviate from" them, considering, as he wrote, "that their lordships' future arrangements will be made under a full conviction that the ships of the line under my orders have joined the squadron under Sir Robert Calder or Lord Gardner's fleet."

Of Calder's celebrated engagement off Cape Finisterre, Mr. Corbett has much to say: tactically—more, perhaps, than the circumstances of the battle, fought in a fog of varying intensity, altogether warrant; but strategically, he has clearly explained its importance, which can scarcely be exaggerated; and his opinion that the sentence of the court martial, which virtually branded the victorious admiral as "a faint-hearted blunderer" and as having done the wrong thing "from sheer pusillanimity," was cruel and unjust, will commend itself to every fair student of the evidence. There is no doubt that in fighting the action, Calder was in a very difficult position. He had with him a fleet of 15 ships to oppose the 20 with Villeneuve, knowing that the 5 at Rochefort and the 16 at Ferrol were free to come out. It seemed to him better—more prudent—not to renew the action, not to fight it to a finish, but to prevent the enemy from uniting their different divisions into a consolidated fleet of 41. It might have been an error of judgment: it certainly was not what Barham, the First Lord of the Admiralty, had wanted; but there does not appear any taint of cowardice. On all this Mr. Corbett well says:—

"The principle to fight to a finish when in doubt has become an axiom in modern naval opinion, but it was scarcely so when

Calder fought. The hardest part of his case is that he fought the action under one standard, and was tried for it under another. Between the action and the court martial, Nelson fought and won Trafalgar. Trafalgar set up an ideal of hot-pressed action and a sentiment of confident superiority which did not exist when Calder fought, anywhere but in Nelson and his band of brothers."

The whole book leads up to the great sea fight, and Mr. Corbett fully discusses the tactical questions which have been raised in recent years. He thinks (rightly, in our opinion) that the evidence—French, Spanish, and English—in support of the traditional mode of attack is overwhelmingly convincing, except to those who believe that Nelson gave out an absolutely inelastic plan, incapable of modification to suit existing conditions. For us, we refuse to take this view of Nelson's character, and accept the conclusion which the evidence forces on us. For that, however, the general reader cares not one jot. He is more interested in knowing what the battle was for, why it was fought where and when it was; and these things he is here told.

With the matter of the book we are fully content, though there is much in it with which we do not agree. It will give rise to discussion—contradiction even; but it will awaken interest. Unfortunately, the style is often unpleasant, savouring of "graphic" descriptions in the popular press; and we utterly dissent from the author's fancy for rendering old-established names of things into twentieth-century jargon. The proof-sheets have been imperfectly corrected; and the Index, for a work of this importance, is inadequate, and not always correct.

Vita Sanctorum Hiberniæ. Edited by C. Plummer. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

We hear of no rising school of learning in Ireland likely to compete with the great work done by foreigners—Zeuss, Zimmer, Strachan, and others. Thus it is not surprising that the work before us, a book of vast learning and honest research, comes from an Oxford Don whose name suggests no connexion with Ireland. Perhaps the new National University, which has appointed salaries amounting to over 2,000*l.* a year to the subject, hopes to make good this strange deficiency. Mr. Plummer's book is indeed on a subject that does not attract many readers at first sight. The lives of mediæval saints, though still read by way of homilies in some monastical refectories, have lost their general interest since the belief in miracles has waned. To quote the lines in a satirical poem on St. Brendan from the present work:—

Dictum verum et antiquum placet hic inserere
Fabulosum est, non verum, neque veri simile
Ista queque scripta vides, sunt aniles fabulæ;

Yet the wanderings of St. Brendan in search of the blessed islands of the West

are the most interesting in the whole selection. But they possess a curious family likeness to the fabulous Life of Alexander the Great, which tells of his adventures in the remote East, and even beneath the ocean. Travelling saints at all events afford the reader some variety in their adventures. Thus we should gladly have heard of the travels of SS. Furzius to France, Kilian to Franconia, still more of Cataldus to South Italy, where the cathedral of Taranto still possesses relics of him and the golden cross found upon his body, when he was exhumed in the eleventh century. We should have been pleased to learn from Mr. Plummer where this saint's diocese of Rachan was situated in Ireland. But it is ungrateful to ask for more when he has given us so much, and every scholar must be allowed the selection of his materials.

Apart from the careful critical editing of these texts from various recensions, and the comparison of these Latin versions with the Irish, when the latter are extant, Mr. Plummer has provided a couple of chapters on the sociological revelations of the biographies, on the manners of the people known to the biographers, and especially on the traces of pre-Christian and even pre-Celtic superstitions which have survived in them. But such studies are, for Ireland, still in their infancy. For example, we have not found in these volumes any attempt to distinguish an earlier and a later stratum, yet surely there must be in these biographies wide differences of time, and hence possibly great differences in manners. If, for example, some of them dated from before the systematic Norse invasions and settlements in Ireland, and others from after, might there not be considerable alterations in the social standpoint of the narrator? In going back still further, Mr. Plummer has sought to distinguish between the Celtic pre-Christian society and the pre-Aryan which we must now regard as the primitive population, which was conquered by the Celts and in which they made themselves at home. But in doing so he seems to us to have acquiesced in two more than doubtful assumptions: the one that the pre-Aryan population of Ireland was homogeneous; the other that its origin, or the origin of its beliefs, came from the far East—from Babylonia. There is good reason to believe that the higher races of Europe and Asia did migrate from some such centre; there is none that the pre-Aryan races—those ignored, by the way, in the famous tenth Chapter of Genesis—ever did so. We might as well say that the Polynesian islanders migrated from Babylonia. What we know of these islanders may be the only true analogy we can find for the primitive condition of Ireland when the Celts invaded it. On such a large and mountainous island, for example, as Rubiana in the Solomons, there are found in various valleys not far apart tribes differing widely in habit and superstitions, and moreover speaking totally distinct languages. If this was the condition of Ireland, then the inquiry into its pre-

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Aryan conditions may be regarded as bristling with difficulties. That there are vestiges of pre-Aryan tongue in many of the place-names of the country is as certain as any such assertion can be; for in every land the invaders have taken up the established place-names from the earlier tongues. This is a consideration wholly ignored by Dr. Joyce, and even, we imagine, by Mr. Plummer. But if these older place-names come not from one, but from divers languages, is there any hope of success in their analysis? We cannot regard the occurrence of very similar legends or superstitions among divers primitive races as any proof of direct contact or transmission from a common ancestor. Of this we have spoken in another connexion.

But we must pass from these speculations, directly suggested as they are by the book before us, to notice some of the interesting facts Mr. Plummer brings out in his anthropological chapters. These lives were, as he tells us, the pilgrim's guide-book to the sanctuary he had come to visit. But how was the pilgrim to consult this guide-book, especially if he was unable to read? We may presume that the habit above mentioned, which still persists in certain Roman Catholic religious houses, of reading out lives of the saints in the refectory during meals was an old custom, and satisfied a practical want. It is further noted that the moral element is not prominent: the main interest lies in the miracles performed, and certain material conditions which ensure salvation. The country is still full of that superstition—dying in a holy bed, or being buried in a particular graveyard. We have even known of the dying man being forced into a holy coat in his last moments of agony. The prevalence of pastoral over agricultural pursuits is justly noted, and should be commended to those who think mediæval Ireland was a corn-exporting country. The present writer has more than once transferred a farm to a new tenant with the ceremony of walking round its boundaries, and then presenting him with a sod across which a twig was laid. It was not "twig or sod," as Mr. Plummer says, but twig and sod. "We seem to have traces of a body of penitents living apart from the rest of the monks." This practice may still be seen in full vigour at Mount Athos, where the so-called *sketes* contain a small group of monks of stricter life, approximating to the solitary anchorites. In many of these practices Mr. Plummer rightly sees the old heathen notion of putting pressure on the Deity, extorting from Him favours, and even upbraiding Him if He does not conform to the wishes of the devotee, when enforced by fasting and other penances.

When the editor notes that in the description of oxen white with red ears is a favourite colour, it was worth adding that this is the uniform colouring of Lord Tankerville's herd of the *Bos primigenius*, or original wild cattle, at Chillingham. The paucity of legends about the rowan tree

is to be accounted for by its rarity in Ireland. In most of the country it is not to be met with as an indigenous growth, just as the mistletoe is absent from both language and legend, because it is not indigenous, not being introduced into Ireland till about 1850.

There are a hundred of these interesting points to be found in these pages, and Mr. Plummer rightly deplures that want of intimacy with the country which would have shown him many more survivals of both Aryan and pre-Aryan customs. As often happens, the people who know the country intimately are unable to write the books, and the people who can write the books do not know the country. For the benefit of readers of the latter class Mr. Plummer might have indicated where the sacred bells, crosiers, crosses, &c., "which are still in existence," are to be found. It is hardly satisfactory to be referred for this information to Miss Stokes's 'Christian Art' or some other book not at hand.

Our demand seems all the more reasonable because Mr. Plummer is by no means sparing of his notes, and supplies in them mines of actual information as well as myriad references. This is, indeed, to our thinking, the main defect in his way of presenting his knowledge in a literary form. The notes are far too numerous, and contain too much of interest which ought to have been embodied in the text. It is not artistic in a writer to keep distracting the reader from the narrative by luring him down to the foot of the page with further illustrations. It is the same sort of mistake as filling a serious book with pictures, or lecturing with a crowd of photographic slides. But Mr. Plummer can well afford to put aside these criticisms, which we offer more out of respect for his book than by way of detraction. He has put all those who have any interest in Irish mediæval history—not to speak of hagiologists—under profound and lasting obligations, and has produced a work which cannot but take a high place among the best products of Oxford in recent years.

The Cambridge History of English Literature. Edited by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller. Vol. IV. (Cambridge University Press.)

THE inherent difficulties of the plan of writing a History of English Literature by specialists are as obvious as its merits, and we only refer to them to emphasize the general success with which they have been overcome. The need for a volume like this is one of them. It is an excellent thing to have put before us a full statement showing the progress of our literature, but, as in other balance-sheets, one has to close the period with an entry 'Sundries.' The editors make a brave attempt to give unity to the volume by the title 'Prose and Poetry—North to Drayton'; but, when all is said, it remains a rather

disparate collection of essays. Another risk of the plan is that of omitting some important work altogether: this, we are bound to say, has been avoided up to the present, but the results have been unsatisfactory in some cases. For example, Marlowe's 'Hero and Leander' is a poem which for its intrinsic beauty, influence upon other writers, and historical position deserves a considered judgment. It is alluded to several times, but it has been no one's business to devote special attention to it, and Mr. Charles Whibley neglects the opportunity of adding another purple patch to his chapter on 'Translators,' though he has included it, without giving its title, in his bibliography under the name of Musæus. Other cases of less note might be named, but this is of some importance, besides affording an opportunity of correcting a singular misprint on p. 395, which has misled the index-maker into attributing the 'Hero and Leander' to John Marston.

The most original chapters in the book to our mind are those on 'London and the Development of Popular Literature,' by Prof. H. V. Routh, and 'The Song-books and Miscellanies,' by Mr. Harold Child. Not that either of them is the best written—that praise is due to Mr. Whibley, who knows what he wishes to say, and says it directly and simply with the flourish of trumpets appropriate to his subject. If Mr. Whibley has a fault, it is that in not overloading his sentence with facts he omits some that are essential in a history which is meant to serve as a work of reference; for example, another sentence about Golding would have told us that he introduced writing in dialect, a fact first pointed out in these columns some years ago. After all, the collection of facts (provided they are as completely indexed as they are here) is the first consideration in a reference book, their orderly presentation is the second, and when, as in Prof. Routh's case, these merits are present, minor graces of style can be spared. The art of explaining an allusion to the reader while you make it, so that he is unconscious of the process, is one not easily acquired. Our praise for this essay does not include Prof. Routh's incidental pronouncements on history, as, for instance, when he speaks, in the time of Elizabeth, of "the transformation of society from an aristocracy based on the subjection of the masses to a monarchy based on the balance of the classes"; and we should like his authority for the statement that "a large number" of the broadsides sold by the ballad-mongers at the beginning of the seventeenth century "were nothing else than church hymns, which a householder could buy on Saturday evening for Sunday use." Mr. Child's essay and bibliography are complete and satisfactory, but the editors might have excised with advantage some of his adjectives—for instance, "the cringing sense of sin and responsibility" produced by the reformation—and asked him to find an English equivalent for "durch-componirt."

Archdeacon Cunningham's chapter on 'Early Writings on Politics and Economics' is a model of clear exposition in style and matter, and suggests trains of thought which have a wider bearing than on his immediate subject. We select also for special commendation the two chapters on 'The Literature of the Sea' and on 'Seafaring and Travel,' both due to the joint work of Commander (Charles N. Robinson and Mr. John Leyland. They group a number of books usually treated somewhat casually, and bring out their aggregate importance. In the main literary judgments are avoided and the social aspect is insisted on. Prof. Bensly's article on Burton, Barclay, and Owen is also to be highly commended. His note on the sources of Burton, which he has discussed with remarkable erudition in *Notes and Queries*, and his treatment of them is especially good, and we are glad to see Owen receive some of the praise which is his due. Mr. Vivian's essay on Campion is the best of those devoted to the poetry of the period.

We have been much interested in Mr. H. G. Aldis's article on 'The Book-Trade, 1557-1625.' We have never seen or heard of any "proclamations against popish books issued by Edward VI.," though one was issued forbidding unlicensed printing. The statement of the number of copies to an edition—1,250 to 1,500—should have been qualified by a reference to the petition in 1635 of the journeymen printers, showing that frequently this number was greatly exceeded. The remark that "about 1630 the king's printing house was employing four correctors, all of whom were masters of arts," needs to be reconciled with the Archbishop of Canterbury's remarks (1631) in the High Commission Court, printed by S. R. Gardiner for the Camden Society, p. 305, about "the correctors unlearned," and with the character of Barker's Bible-printing then. The statements as to the defenceless state of the author before the pirate publisher do not hold in the case of Sidney's 'Defence,' for example; and when writing about the monopolies of certain books, such as the Psalms, Mr. Aldis might have pointed out that in 1605 they were transferred to the Stationers' Company for the benefit of their poorer members. We should have expected, too, from the first authority on Scottish printing some account of the considerable amount of cheap printing done in Scotland for English patentees.

It only remains to note the valuable bibliographies and Index. No single person can speak with equal authority on all the lists of books, but the present writer has had occasion to compile bibliographies for his own use on two of the subjects treated, and can thus speak with some confidence as to their completeness. The Index is accurate and full, if rather mechanical; and the volume, as a whole more difficult to write than its predecessors, reaches a higher level of achievement.

Chronicles of Theberton, a Suffolk Village.
By Henry Montagu Doughty. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE history of a country parish where the registers extend far back, and side-lights are obtainable, is instructive as illustrating the gradual rise of the poor from serfdom to citizenship, and showing the influence upon the lives of quiet folk of great historical events as they occurred. Suffolk, as one of the least changed of our counties (Mr. Doughty, in one instance, calls it "shire"), offers an exceptional field to the antiquary; for the peasantry still speak old English with an ancient accent, and keep up customs elsewhere long disused. But the schoolmaster is abroad; all this is passing away. As a Suffolk man remarks, "Our county is getting full of shams," in allusion to the mispronunciation of certain place-names (Dar-sham for Dars-ham, Rendle-sham for Rendles-ham, &c.) owing to the influence of elementary education. Mr. Doughty has earned the gratitude of lovers of the county by preserving something of its pristine quaintness in this book.

The work is a plain account of the vicissitudes undergone by the church and manor of Theberton from the first mention of the place in Domesday Book down to the year 1850. In the fourteenth century the rectory of Theberton became an object of cupidity to the canons of the neighbouring abbey of Leiston. Mr. Doughty's description, based on contemporary documents, of the way in which the abbey obtained first the advowson, then (for a time) the tithes, will enlighten many who are at a loss to explain the origin of private patrons and lay rectors in the Church of England. Of the Reformation, Mary's persecution, and the ups and downs of Cromwell's time, in relation to Theberton, the author makes a lively narrative, though some of his comments betray a Puritan bias. He gives some curious extracts from the parish registers. In the churchwardens' account for 1732

"A sum of 5s. was paid for 'Phaba Booth's penance,' and also a payment 'to the Spiritual Court in order for Penance and for sending Penance.'"

The Suffolk twang of certain of these entries is delightful:—

"Paid for varman" (vermin).
"Bout for Ann Holey
to a par of stocksons....
to the Dockter's Bleeden of har..."

And, best of all:—

"To ½ day of myself and lad putting up pool on the stible oak plank for bottom of pool,"

referring to a flagstaff on the church tower.

In the eighteenth century Theberton suffered the fate of most small rectories, and was handed over to an ill-paid curate, the pluralist rector residing at a distance. One of the curates in charge left his disgust with this state of things recorded in Latin "on the brown-paper lining

to the back cover of the volume of registers," perhaps the most curious document of all here quoted. Mr. Doughty's remarks upon the fallibility of "terriers" will be endorsed by the majority of archaeologists. He tells how the poor of the parish were defrauded in the most respectable and legal manner by the enclosure of the common lands under a private Act of Parliament of 1810; and elsewhere deplores the fallen state of villages which were once self-governing communities administering their own rates.

In the last few pages Mr. Doughty writes of his own family and its ramifications with a complacency pardonable in a lord of the manor, but unsuited to a work which is of more than local interest. We wish that he had told us more of the superstitions surviving in his neighbourhood (they are many), and of the wedding and other customs of the peasantry. One interesting superstition he has given:—

"The wife of a labouring man had a child ill. She consulted a wise woman, who advised her to put milk in a saucer, 'and stand it out abroad' at night. Should a weasel drink of the milk, she was to give what was left as medicine to the child."

But he does not even mention the word "ghost," though the region teems with such manifestations, and rustics hate to pass by certain spots at night because "a man" or woman "walks there," or "was bound there."

Prof. Skeat, whose name appears on the title-page below that of the author, recommends the book to the public in advance of criticism.

NEW NOVELS.

The Girl with the Red Hair. By Max Pemberton. (Cassell & Co.)

MR. PEMBERTON knows his public and can keep it entertained. His stories are always plain simple narratives with a love interest, plenty of action, and little characterization. His hero in this new book is typical; he is a Swede named Erik, and it is also characteristic that the heroine is an actress without blemish. The Swede's family conspire to marry him to a German princess, and with that object entrap him in an island amid mediæval accessories. But Mr. Pemberton has an engaging and romantic tradition which upsets the machinations of the plotters, and true love comes to its own. No doubt this story will suffice for his readers. We find the faithful and worshipping recorder a little wearisome.

The Cheerful Knave. By Keble Howard. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

It is clear that Mr. Howard's new novel has been adapted from a play; indeed, no secret of the fact is made, as the

playbill of 'The Cheerful Knave' is given. It probably will make an amusing farcical comedy, and it is readable and laughable as a story. The three books comprise the respective unities of the three acts. The rogue is not only cheerful; he is also shameless, and humorous; at the end we are in doubt however, if he is incorrigible. He is a sort of *deus ex machina* to Lord Bacchus and his lady-love, and succeeds by the entanglement of events in securing their happiness. The only adverse criticism we have to offer on the story concerns Lord Bacchus's name. Was it necessary? The sketches of rustic character are humorously individual.

Vera of the Strong Heart. By Marion Mole. (Andrew Melrose.)

AN original situation, an interesting narrative style, and at least one character who seems really alive, are for a first novel certainly merits sufficient to justify alike the *proxime accessit* and the encomiums conferred upon this story by the judges in a recent competition. Defects are naturally not wanting. The history of the twin brothers has some striking features, more especially the dramatic disclosure which, contrary to all expectation, reconciles them after an apparently mortal quarrel; but their extravagant mutual devotion seems to us based rather on convention than on fact. And, although we believe in the heroine, and, in spite of her ostentatious slanginess and "bad form," feel a regard for her, we are unable to appreciate her motives in marrying as she does. We have no reason, beyond the author's bare word, for supposing that she loved her unprepossessing fiancé, and it is hard to imagine that a girl so essentially sane would sacrifice herself to the fetish of preserving a family which would have been much better extinct. But when all deductions are made, the book remains considerably above the average.

Lying Lips. By William Le Queux. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

MR. LE QUEUX's tales of mystery are becoming somewhat mechanical. This one is also excessively sentimental. A beautiful and well-dressed daughter of a leader of a gang of international criminals attracts the attention of one of the author's cosmopolitan heroes, who shields her from disaster, finds her guiltless of a murder with which she is credited, and finally marries her. So far, no doubt, sentiment may legitimately go, but the sudden softening of an experienced and rather stupid thief-taker towards a notorious malefactor he has been seeking for years is difficult to believe in. You cannot alter the prepossessions of a lifetime like that. Victor Hugo's solution of the difficulty of Javert in a similar case is more thoughtful. But perhaps we are wrong to expect attention to character in such a story as this.

The Rajah's People. By I. A. R. Wylie. (Mills & Boon.)

THOUGH weak in local colour, this novel of Anglo-Indian life succeeds in winning the reader's interest by means of an ingenious plot. The scene is Meerut, and the incidents include the mutinous outbreak there in May, 1857. The hero is a Rajah on whose mysterious origin the lives of other persons, created to enlist our sympathy, are made to depend. The villain is a financier who, by engaging the Rajah in an unfortunate speculation, jeopardizes his honour, and heaps on him the maddening burden of which the last straw is a confession of deceit on the part of the white woman he loves. The standard of Anglo-Indian romance is too high—thanks to Mr. Kipling and others—to permit us to call this work first-rate, but it is undeniably exciting.

La Gloire de Don Ramire. By Enrique Barreta. Translated from the Spanish by Remy de Gourmont. (Paris, Mercure de France.)

IN the short list of great translations, comprising those cases where a book becomes more celebrated in its second than in its original form, must be counted 'La Gloire de Don Ramire.' Little attention was attracted in the Old World by the original novel, written in Spanish by a South American; but French literary opinion immediately recognized the perfection in form, and consequent charm to French readers, of a translation to which M. Remy de Gourmont has given his very best. The novel is eminently one not intended "for family reading" or "general circulation." A more than Spanish crudity, and a literal account of the greatest of all celebrations by the Inquisition of the ceremony of *auto-da-fé*, make it fit for perusal only by those who are hardened to such horrors, but they will be rewarded by the perfection of the picture, terrible though it is.

The hero is a Spaniard of the greatest days of Spain. The story opens with Philip II. at the height of his early power, while Charles V. from his cell in the Escorial is virtually acting as his Moltke, Carnot, and Cardinal de Richelieu all in one. The author has not fallen victim to the temptation by which ordinary writers of historical romance are commonly assailed—to present freely upon their stage the bearers of the greatest names. There is one perfect scene in later and evil days, recording an interview with Philip at the Escorial. Alva, Don John of Austria, and "The Conquerors" of America are referred to, but not introduced. Don Ramire lives at Avila, among the cousins of St. Theresa, of whom the elders had known that lady in her gay youth. The Spanish author has, perhaps, not read Prescott,

though, of course, the sources of his history lie in the same records; but the book illustrates the truth of Prescott's words that Spanish life at the beginning of the reign was what it had been throughout the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Incidentally we have the story of the suppression of the conspiracy of 1595, with much back reference to that of 1568-9, and a full narrative of the persecution of "the new Christians," or, in other words, the nominally converted Moors. These Moriscos are styled in French "les Mauresques," and some readers, knowing that modern use of the term which confines it to Moorish women, may be confused by the name. The story ends in Peru in 1605; but this last scene is widely separated from the remainder of the book.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

LATIN.

WE include under the general heading above some books which are meant for students rather than schoolboys. Thus Mr. E. R. Garnsey, whose 'Translation and Exposition' of the Odes of Horace, and 'Epilogomena on Horace,' we have noticed, returns to the charge with the first volume of *A Student's Edition of the Odes of Horace* (Sonnenschein). It deals with Books I. to III.—the *Monumentum Aere Perennius*. A companion volume will be devoted to the so-called Fourth Book, and contain a chapter on metres, and on the text considered palaeographically. Mr. Garnsey, it will be remembered, aims at "delivering Horatian exegesis from the rut in which it has lain impeded for so long." His comments on the Odes are made from the point of view of his Murena theory, which we are no more disposed now to accept at Mr. Garnsey's valuation than we were a year or so ago. He argues (p. 32) that we should hardly think it wise to take our ideas of Roman history from mediæval lights, nor should we be much influenced to-day by their opinions on the poetry of the Augustan age. We can accept his position safely, yet be totally unprepared to go the length of his theory. His desire to put new life and reality into the general interpretation of Horace is highly praiseworthy, and his protests can hardly fail to do good service. But his many-sided and ubiquitous Murena is too much for us.

Messrs. W. K. Gillies and A. R. Cumming in *Latin of the Empire* (Bell & Sons) offer to young students a wide selection of prose and poetry, containing something of the best of some of the more familiar writers, like Lucan, Statius, Martial, Juvenal, Quintilian, the younger Pliny, and Tacitus, and also much that is comparatively strange to the classroom in pieces from Ausonius, Claudian, Prudentius, Boethius, Suetonius, Apuleius, Tertullian, Lactantius, Ammianus Marcellinus, and St. Augustine. It is essentially an interesting and stimulating anthology, well printed and well edited, with the barely necessary notes to make rapid reading possible, and deserves to be adopted widely in fifth and sixth forms.

The editors, and Prof. J. S. Phillimore, who contributes an Introduction, seem to be fully alive to the danger, in the study of the

classics, of limiting reading to the usual narrow area. An excessive demand for correctness of style in Latin prose composition has kept the young student in the dark as to post-classical Latin literature. Why this is so we cannot readily understand. In Greek it is widely recognized that style in composition is not to stand in the way of an early appreciation of Homer and Herodotus. The authors of this selection, however, are inclined to exaggerate the novelty of their undertaking when they write that such things as the Supper of Trimalchio are never heard of. We have by us a good selection of Silver Age prose published in 1895 by Messrs. Blackie, and edited by Mr. C. E. Brownrigg, which covers a good deal of the same kind of ground as the present book, though of course it contains no poetry. Still, the principle of wider and more rapid reading needs to be frequently reasserted, and an enterprising publisher who put on the market a well-edited series of rapid-reading classics, with a minimum of notes at the foot of each page, would soon, we think, be rewarded.

Prof. Phillimore makes some pertinent observations in his Introduction, which may be quoted with approval:—

"If classical studies are nowadays threatened in this country, it is because they have been deeply vitiated by serving as an instrument of examination."

"We have allowed one part.....of our field to monopolize attention until it is grown stale by over-intensive cultivation."

"British scholarship is not training the necessary hands to make many neglected texts accessible in modern form to the student."

Select Letters of Seneca, edited by Prof. Walter C. Summers, is one of the red "School Class Books" of Messrs. Macmillan, familiar to all classical scholars. The editor has evidently made a special study of an author who is now commonly neglected. The admirable series of introductions (of about a hundred pages in all) is justified by this neglect. It ends with a reference to Swinburne's praise of Ben Jonson for sentiments due to Seneca.

The selection of letters is well made, and various ingenious emendations at the bottom of the page show the editor's intimacy with his subject. The notes are full and satisfactory on points of language, and do not disdain references to modern life. For instance, after the "meridianum spectaculum" of wild-beast hunts and fights,

"most people went home to the midday meal, so that the luncheon interval of modern cricket has its ancient parallel."

The Index to the Notes would be much more useful if it referred simply to the pages on which they occur.

Elementary Latin Exercises. By the Rev. A. E. Hillard and C. G. Botting. (Rivingtons.)—All teachers know North and Hillard's 'Latin Prose Composition': it is probably more widely used than any similar book in public and preparatory schools, and it has merits which entitle it to wide circulation. The pupil is taken on as quickly as the average boy can go; the syntax rules are clearly and concisely stated; and the pieces of continuous prose add interest, and make the pupil think that he is doing the real thing. All this is good; but the book has faults, too. There are no recapitulatory exercises, in which the different constructions are mixed up; and the sentences are too uniformly short and easy.

Messrs. Hillard and Botting have now produced, at a price which cannot be regarded

as cheap, an elementary book to lead up to the 'Latin Prose Composition.' In a sensible preface several truths are well stated, and in the present reviewer's opinion they are right when they insist on the beginner (a) having a grammar apart from this book, (b) putting English into Latin more freely than performing the opposite process, (c) postponing acquaintance with the verb *sum*, but (d) beginning his Latin with the other verbs. The book should be useful to those who are teaching the beginnings of Latin, but there is, we think, one defect: there are not enough examples of the simplest form of sentence. The authors have not remembered how many times at first it is necessary to cover the same ground, and we should like to see the first fifteen exercises at least duplicated, for the sake of the ordinary beginner. Some will go at the authors' pace, and acquire soundness on the amount of practice given; but many more will not.

A First Latin Unseen Book, by William Williamson (Mills & Boon), is a useful little book containing 102 passages. Though roughly the first half consists of sentences only, graduated in difficulty, the latter half of the book contains easy passages from Cæsar, Ovid, and Nepos. The three pages of introduction give useful advice to the beginner. We are glad to see boys warned against leaving blanks: a few passages done viva voce with a form, with the unknown words left out, and supplied afterwards from the knowledge of the context, soon instil into the small boy the necessity, not to say pleasure, of making a guess.

Mr. Williamson's *Second Latin Unseen Book* is intended to be a sequel to the first. Here again we have a few practical hints, which are good, and two pages of 'Comparative English and Latin Idioms' chosen at random, which are either too much or too little. The selections do not err on the side of brevity, as is often the case with passages chosen for the small boy. In a short passage, of verse especially, he cannot find himself, and often goes entirely astray. Most of the passages have the author's name at foot, and we think it a pity that all have not been thus treated. We should like to see more selections from less-known authors, but the book is likely to prove useful for middle forms or junior scholarship candidates.

GOTHIC AND FRENCH.

Grammar of the Gothic Language. By Joseph Wright. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—This volume is intended to supply the place of a new edition of the author's excellent 'Primer of the Gothic Language.' It is essentially the same work, with some additions and improvements. The grammatical portion is longer by forty-five pages (or about a third), twelve of which are accounted for by a useful chapter on word-formation, and the rest mainly by fuller treatment of the external relations of the language. The accentuation is dealt with at much greater length, and the recognition of the difference between the "broken" and "slurred" accent in primitive Indo-Germanic has modified many details of the phonology. The syntax remains unaltered except for one or two additions. The passages for reading are the same as in the last edition of the 'Primer' (including the whole of St. Mark), but the Greek text of some chapters has been added for comparison. In the glossary (which has been rewritten) the formal equivalents in Old High German, Old English, and Icelandic are frequently

quoted, though unfortunately no notice is taken of the wide difference in the meaning of many of the corresponding words in the several languages. The 'Primer,' in its new form, retains all its merits as a guide to the practical mastery of the language; the additions, while considerably increasing its value as an introduction to Germanic comparative grammar, are not so large as to interfere with its use as an elementary book.

We have observed a few trifling oversights, which should be corrected in future impressions. On p. 61 it is stated (as in the 'Primer') that the changes formulated in Verner's Law took place "after the completion of the first sound-shifting," while on p. 67 it is implied that Verner's Law was already in force at the time of the shifting of the mediæ. As "the first sound-shifting" is distinctly explained to mean the whole body of sound-changes resulting in Grimm's Law, the statement on p. 61 is misleading. In the glossary the reference under *abrs* to "O. Icel. *afar*" should be deleted. *Gaits* is marked as masculine instead of feminine. Under *sabbatus* the glossary quotes, in addition to *σάββατον*, a form *σάββατος*, which so far as we know is not authenticated. It is not easy to see what is meant by "Low-Lat. *sigillo*," referred to under *sigljō*. There is some inconsistency with regard to the inclusion of Hebrew or Aramaic words in the glossary: *rabbei* is given, but not *rabbaneis*; and if *talepa* and *kumei* are inserted, there is no reason for omitting the words spoken on the Cross.

In the remarks on the transliteration of proper names, account ought to have been taken of the fact that the Gothic renderings are sometimes based on other forms than those which appear in our modern critical texts. It is, for instance, not correct to say that the Gothic *þ* represents *τ* in *Nazaraiþ* for *Ναζαρέτ* (the misprint *Naza eiþ*), by the way, has been repeated from the 'Primer'. Wulfila certainly read *Ναζαρέτ*, the form accepted by Streitberg in his eclectic Greek text printed side by side with the Gothic. Somewhat similarly, the remark is made that an *h* is sometimes inserted between two Greek vowels, as in *Abraham* for *Ἀβραάμ*. It should have been pointed out that this occurs only where the Hebrew etymology requires the *h*, so that it does not indicate any Gothic phonetic habit, but merely shows that the translator or the scribe had some traditional knowledge of the pronunciation of the names. In the list of proper names *Suadavimus*, "inhabitant of Sodom," and *Gavmaurus*, "inhabitant of Gomorrah," are not correctly deduced from the oblique cases; nor have the alleged Greek forms *Σόδομος* and *Γόμορρος* any better justification.

Les Maitres Sonneurs. By George Sand. Edited by Stéphane Barlet. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—This volume, intended for "advanced students," is well printed on fairly good paper. At the end there is a satisfactory glossary, and at the beginning a rather didactic and foolish preface. The advanced student, we imagine, will prefer his French novels in their paper covers rather than between the shiny boards provided by the Clarendon Press.

ENGLISH.

Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch, whose selection for knighthood we mention elsewhere, has done an excellent work in his *Historical Tales from Shakespeare* (Arnold). The book covers the plays which lay outside the purposes of the Lambs in their inimitable work. Wisely,

"Q" has not tried to imitate them, and we think his results on the whole justify the principles on which his Preface explains his narratives to be founded.

Messrs. Blackie issue in their series of "The Plain Text Poets" Goldsmith, Macaulay's *Lays*, Milton's *Shorter Poems*, Marston, and *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*. In each case there are simple Introductions, giving all the needful facts, and the little books, being decidedly cheap, should be a success. The only point against them is that the main text is in rather small type, except in the case of Goldsmith, whose poems might have been further reduced by the omission of his dull and pompous oratorio "The Captivity."

There have been additions of late to the "Oxford Plain Texts" published at the Clarendon Press, e.g., Milton's *Comus*, *Minor Poems and Sonnets*, and books of *Paradise Lost*, each occupying a volume. We have already praised this admirably printed little series, which should be a pleasure to young and old alike. The slim booklets are easily slipped into the tourist's pocket.

A *Junior History of Rome to the Death of Cæsar*, by M. A. Hamilton (Oxford, Clarendon Press), is intended for young people from about the ages of twelve to fourteen. It starts with the mythical beginnings, and ends at the death of Cæsar, the three parts into which it is divided dealing with the growth of Rome, the greatness of Rome, and revolution and civil war. The matter is well arranged, and the whole makes interesting reading. Perhaps the attempt to write simply results too often in a monotonous baldness. The following is a fair specimen:

"In the end Pompeius was appointed. He at once prepared to crush the pirates. The task was not really so difficult as it seemed. The pirates had grown dangerous mainly because no very strong force had been sent against them. Pompeius had a very strong force indeed. He divided the seas into nine districts, and gave one of his lieutenants command over each. The pirates were filled with terror."

There are good maps, plans, and illustrations.

A *Collection of Eastern Stories and Legends*, selected and adapted by Marie L. Shedlock (Routledge), are meant for "narration or later reading in schools." For this purpose, as Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids remarks, they are excellently suited, and Miss Shedlock has adapted the work of scholars with the experience due of a successful teller of tales. The result may strike hearers by its very difference from the world they know. There is subtlety in these various aspects of the Buddha, which have a lesson of earnestness beneath their make-believe.

De Quincey: Spanish Military Nun; Revolt of the Tartars.—We have two editions of these striking pieces before us from the Clarendon Press: one in the excellent "Oxford Plain Texts," devoid of notes or Introduction, and another offering these helps from the pen of Mr. V. H. Collins. Both are welcome, for, as the editor points out, they show a side of De Quincey which is not so well known as the reflective and analytical vein of the Opium-Eater. The notes added are brief and sensible—almost too brief, we think, for educational purposes. De Quincey's writing is full of words and phrases echoed from famous writers. Most of these are noted by Mr. Collins, but the young student should find the actual passage or book to which De Quincey presumably refers mentioned in order to fix the history

of the word in his mind. There is more distinct reference to the great English of the Authorized Version than is here recognized. On p. 69 *locanda* might be explained as well as "iota." The latter is described as "the name of the smallest letter (i) in the Greek alphabet." But surely it is the smallest letter in the Hebrew alphabet (yod) referred to in the New Testament. "In partibus infidelium" is explained "in heathen countries." Here we should have said more. To the explanation of "apodeictically" we should have added a word as to the language from which it comes.

Book III. of Messrs. W. & R. Chambers's "Effective Readers" should be popular, for it is well varied in interest, including both nature and fairy lore, and has abundance of illustrations both plain and coloured. Some of the verse seems to us unnecessarily sentimental in diction.

The paper booklet which Messrs. Philip & Son entitle *Handy Scripture Atlas* should be a great help towards understanding Bible geography, and is very cheap. There are twenty-four maps and diagrams, including three of Jerusalem, and several different aspects of Palestine at various periods.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. JOHN WILSON's autobiography may be recommended with confidence to readers who might otherwise not expect to find in it more than the simple record of a blameless life. We venture to predict wide popularity for the book containing the story of a "conversion" which, if told in the language of the Evangelical pulpit, might repel the readers this volume will attract.

Published under the title *Memories of a Labour Leader*, by Mr. Fisher Unwin, the biography is startling to most of those who have been associated with Mr. Wilson in his life as a trusted leader of the working colliers of Durham: important historically among coal counties; employing more hereditary colliers than any other, and raising more tons of coal than any except Glamorganshire. That the colliers of Northumberland and Durham are, on the whole, an admirable class of self-trained citizens, we all know. But Mr. Wilson tells us that he was not in early years, as would have been expected from the circumstances of his family, a working collier of the ordinary God-fearing or cultivated northern type. He still idolizes the memory of his father, almost as much as he worships that of the wife who, as he thinks and tells us, saved him—we should say helped to make him what he is. But his father was a poacher and a smuggler, hunted by the police, and carrying from district to district of Southern Scotland and England the boy, who preferred one regarded as the black sheep of a pious family to those whose lives he thought less admirable. The father, we learn, was a man of a splendid physical type and of great independence and strength of character—in his way; but he was a rebel against the conventions of those who had brought him up. Mr. John Wilson, who has been a Methodist local preacher, and who is a man recognized by all who know him and by his whole class as stern and almost dour in principle, still loves his father's memory so wholly as to defend smuggling—though we are certain he would not smuggle. Some have feared that, like other men of whose simple and un-

questioning religion they make no doubt, Mr. Wilson "had a temper." In this book he says so, and explains both the inheritance and the circumstances from which it came, and the tremendous struggle that he has had with it through life. There is a little "Party," some may think, in the pages now before us. But it is only that Free Trade which, we are told, is not to be treated upon party lines, any more than is its Tariff rival. There is little indeed within this book of what would naturally be expected to be its theme. It is mainly a revelation of character, in the nature of a "Confession," but a confession both obviously complete and yet containing nothing which does not raise the public estimate of Mr. Wilson's character and show his manhood. His relations tried, against his will, to save him from his father, while the elder Wilson was working as a navvy on railway-making. The boy fled from Carlyle's village, sailed to Whitehaven, and walked along the new embankment, inquiring for his father of each gang.

"When I was very hungry I came to a number of men working in a deep cutting. As I stood looking down my father saw me and, throwing down his pick, he made his way up to me. His joy at my presence, surprise at my adventure, and anger at the conduct of the people were all very great, and I should not have desired to have been that man if he had been within reach."

Young Wilson was sent back to a Wesleyan Sunday School, became the ringleader in small mischief, and, when caned, threw the inkstand at the master's head. His father died at the age of forty-two. He had taught the boy to fight with his fists, as well as with his mind, and has his reward in the son's words, published sixty-one years later: "He was manly in all his actions, and loathed meanness, and did his best to stamp that side of his character upon me."

We shall not follow the career of Mr. Wilson as a seaman, sailing from London for over five months in a voyage to Karachi, and trusted at once to take the wheel; and afterwards, as an emigrant, to the United States. We should be tempted to quote the passage describing his proposal to the wife he has now lately lost, were not its marvellous appeal better suited for quiet reading in the book than for extract in our pages.

In our number of the 10th of April of last year, when reviewing the first issue of *The Nobilities of Europe*, by the Marquis de Ruigny, of which the volume for the second year now reaches us from Messrs. Melville & Co., we expressed our disappointment at its imperfection. So frequently have we had occasion to praise the excellent work of the author—in his various pedigrees of "The Blood Royal," for example—that we thought the treatment of a difficult subject in this annual somewhat unworthy of his editorship. The fascinating subject of foreign titles borne at various times by British subjects, and the histories of the titled families of the Empire, the Netherlands, and Spain, to name but a few nobilities, deserve detailed examination by competent genealogists. But to collect all these in one volume is a task presenting little probability of successful accomplishment. We cannot wonder that the Marquis de Ruigny frankly recognizes the imperfection of the present effort. He seems to have omitted some portions of the first volume as hardly worthy of inclusion; while he has attempted to improve some others, and he promises to give us next year a more critical examination, for example, of French titles. His treatment of the nations is, indeed, variable.

There is a chapter upon Norway which reminds us of that on certain snakes, though it is defensible, inasmuch as a competent hand traces the extinction of two or three Norwegian titles such as might conceivably still have had a recognized existence.

On the other hand, there are some countries where difficulties have been found so great that only the higher orders of nobility are included—in Russia, princes and dukes; in Italy, dukes alone. The real or ancient Russian princes are those of the sovereign house of Ruric, who represent the ruling princes descended from that great founder of empire. It is curious to find in the short list of these greatest names that of Kropotkin, represented among us by Prince Peter, whose upbringing has been admirably described by himself in his famous memoirs of "an Anarchist." The catalogue of Italian dukes is far from satisfactory. It so happens that ducal titles commonly used in Italy and accepted by Italian society fail to appear in either the Italian or the Papal list, their exclusion being probably defensible, while none are included without reason generally recognized as sufficient. Many great titles thought of as belonging to one country are properly included in the list of the nobility of another, while the great number of entries prevents the publication of an index. In the Papal catalogue the matter may be further complicated by misprints, such as that which appears to affect the dukedom of (Gramont) "Caderousse."

We pity the author beforehand for his next year's work on the improvement of his "tentative list" of "the titular nobility of France." French hostesses complain that it is impossible to invite two French dukes to dinner on the same day on account of the certainty of the duel that will follow, whichever way "the honours" are accorded. We would suggest that cross-references should be put in such cases as that of the French dukedom of La Trémoille and the name of Walsh-Serrant. In the alphabetical list of British families who have received foreign titles the Jacobite Walshes are included; but we do not find the explanation, which would be of interest, of the legal circumstances by which the Duc de la Trémoille is the owner by descent of the magnificent residence of the Walshes—Serrant itself. There we find preserved the Jacobite papers published in recent years by the duke, with the assistance of Mr. Hussey Walsh, who has since married the Duchesse de la Mothe-Houdancourt—the inheritor of the older Spanish and French titles of the Walshes. Marshal Macdonald's French dukedom of the Empire reminds us of our inability to trace the similar but ancient Angevin-Neapolitan title now borne by the son of the Duc de la Trémoille.

THE third issue of the *Official Year-Book of the Commonwealth of Australia*, produced by the Commonwealth Statistician, Mr. G. H. Knibbs, and published by Messrs. McCarron, Bird & Co. of Melbourne, reached us at a moment when the debates on our Census Bill proclaimed the excellence of Australian statistics. The volume, however, goes far beyond statistics, containing new essays on such matters as the Aborigines, Preferential Tariffs, and British New Guinea. Only in measurement of mountain heights does Australia seem behindhand. "Mount Kosciuszko still remains the highest peak of Australia." But it is not the same Mt. Kosciuszko!

In a curious table of "masculinity" New Zealand stands first; Australia second;

the native states of India third; and Serbia fourth. Greece, in spite of large emigration, is still above the figure of 101 males to each 100 females; while all the principal countries of Europe are below the 100 level. It is open to opponents of woman suffrage here to explain that in Australia and New Zealand adult suffrage is less terrible than in Ireland with its figure of under 98, Scotland with 94½, and England with under 94. Yet there are constituencies in the Southern Dominions in which the women voters and the women voting both exceed the males. The exposure of female infants and undue proportion of deaths ascribed to "snake bite" may account for the Indian figures; but why Serbia stands where it does is indeed a puzzle.

The essay on the Aborigines is from the pen of Dr. Ramsay Smith of South Australia. It is of high interest and singularly outspoken. After stating the extraordinary difficulty of accounting for the black Australians, and showing that in certain features they approach nearer to the anthropoid apes than do the negroes, but in others are clearly of a Caucasian type, Dr. Ramsay Smith sets the Australian natives on a pinnacle among the primitive races, and ridicules those who deny them morals and religion. His conclusion is stated in the following words:—

"The problem of what to do with the race, the most interesting at present on earth, and the least deserving to be exterminated by us, and the most wronged at our hands, is not a difficult one to solve, were a solution really desired."

Dr. Ramsay Smith appears to expect the extinction of the Australian aboriginal, as we have witnessed that of the Tasmanian race; but he tells us that the half-caste problem is becoming "serious." Nevertheless, he explains that the dark colour of the skin disappears with extraordinary rapidity, and is hardly noticeable in the children of white and half-caste parents.

The political metaphor based on the supposed return of the boomerang to those who throw it requires to be revised. There are two sorts of boomerang, of which the return kind "is short....twisted....used as a toy and....for killing birds in flocks. The other form is longer and heavier and is not twisted....It does not return."

Janey Canuck in the West. By Emily Ferguson. (Cassell & Co.)—Readers who are acquainted with the author's previous essay, 'Janey Canuck Abroad,' will require no recommendation to the present book. Its title will explain much to them. Its "West" is, of course, the much-talked-of plateau which stretches between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains—between Hudson Bay and the International Line dividing the United States from British North America. Janey Canuck is a spirited young woman with ideas of her own upon most subjects, and a notable freedom from reserve or conventionality in giving expression to them. Her experiences in the remoter settlements of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and especially, perhaps, among those curious alien settlers, the Dukhobors, recorded as they are with remarkable vividness and crispness, make highly diverting reading, and are really instructive, without ever approaching dullness or the didactic method. The author writes with sympathy and respect of the Dukhobor communities, but her experience did not bring her into contact with those of them who took to wandering about the prairies without clothing or any means of subsistence, thereby causing the authorities much trouble and anxiety.

Miss Ferguson's conclusions are fair enough upon the whole, and always lively reading. The illustrations by Mr. R. G. Mathews, a Canadian artist whose work is becoming known in England, are an attractive feature.

THE bound volume of *The Century Magazine*, November, 1909, to April, 1910 (Macmillan), affords a good deal of excellent and varied entertainment. The standard alike of fiction and illustration is high, and there are some interesting articles on American football, a game in which expedients are thought out beforehand, and special calls are used.

Milton's Comus: being the Bridgewater Manuscript. With Notes and a short Family Memoir by the Lady Alix Egerton. (Dent.)—One of the most beautiful works of a great stylist is here worthily presented in a beautiful form. The printing is fine and luxurious, and the vellum cover with ties elegantly conceived. Lady Alix Egerton, who has an hereditary interest and taste for the subject, gives us in her 'Memoir' a brief but excellent account of the family for whose delight Milton's 'Maske' was written. Eight portraits are reproduced, and we have accounts of the very clothes which were probably worn by the youthful performers. The Bridgewater MS., which represents the briefer stage copy of 'Comus,' supposed to be written by Henry Lawes, is reprinted with facsimiles of its title-page, first and last pages. Finally, there are notes of the variants, to which Milton, like Tennyson and other delicate artists in words, attached much importance.

MR. FROWDE sends us from the Oxford University Press some excellent specimens of the *George V. Prayer-Books*, with the alterations necessitated by the new Prince of Wales. The form now settled will, we hope, be in use for many a year. The books are good specimens of the work for which the Oxford Press is justly celebrated all over the world. All is as it should be, and the bindings, whether elaborate or simple, are always tasteful. In our List of New Books will be found a description also of the Oxford Commemoration Prayer-Books, which include illustrations of royal figures and scenes.

CAMBRIDGE NOTES.

THE lamented death of King Edward VII. cast a gloom over the whole term. His Majesty had been a good friend to the University, and had paid it the singular compliment of selecting it as the only one to have the honour of educating his eldest son, the late Duke of Clarence. One of his last acts was the sanction of the loan of some of the art treasures of Windsor to the Fitzwilliam Museum. Till recently that magnificent building had been chiefly useful to members of the University as a place which could safely be recommended to their guests when their presence was momentarily inconvenient. Most of us valued it because it was safe to advise strangers or relatives visiting Cambridge to go there and inspect its pictures. Then we could feel that at any rate we were free for an hour or so to smoke the pipe of peace and answer the necessary letters, till our friends came back to wonder why we had dispatched them on such an errand. But since the advent

of the new Curator we have ceased to go by deputy, as every week there are new objects of art worthy of our inspection, and the place has become notable as a loan exhibition. Mr. Cockerell has been indefatigable in exciting the interest of the possessors of good pictures, &c., in the Museum committed to his care, with the result that the Fitzwilliam has been crowded by senior and junior members of the University. He has recently been elected a Fellow of Jesus College, and that society, by recognizing art in his person, and, earlier, Assyriology in Dr. Johns, now Master of St. Catharine's, has departed from the beaten track of successful examinees. This tribute to talents Cambridge used to deem outside her proper curriculum is welcome.

The cancelling of the May Week balls and concerts was the cause of some complaint in the town, and, though inevitable, will, I fear, inflict some undeserved hardship on those who look to the influx of visitors as a means of tiding over the period of unemployment in the Long Vacation. The army of waiters, cabdrivers, &c., hope to reap their harvest at this time, and many of them are likely to be impoverished in the early autumn. On their behalf strong pressure was brought to bear on the University not to allow the national bereavement to interrupt the usual course of events, and for this reason a certain amount of vacillation was displayed before the final decision not to hold any public balls was reached. At Oxford they were more prompt in the assertion of a loyal determination to forgo all amusements, but Cambridge, if more tardy, had, at least, the excuse of having to consider the needs of many deserving people in the town.

The visit of ex-President Roosevelt was, it may safely be presumed, a success. The Vice-Chancellor received his distinguished guest with an admirable combination of domestic hospitality and the manifestation of public honour due to the occasion. In his graceful speech of welcome at the luncheon before the conferring of the degree in Pembroke Hall, Dr. Mason alluded to the moderation of his illustrious guest in leaving the continent of Africa not wholly untenanted by carnivora and the larger ruminants. Mr. Roosevelt did not speak till he had become Dr. Roosevelt, when he made an admirable address at the Union, to the great delight of those who were fortunate enough to hear him. What pleased us most was his frank declaration that he enjoyed being President of the United States. It is so much the fashion now for men, after scheming all their lives to gain a great position, to declare (after the manner of the ancients) that office is a grievous burden which they only bear from love of their country and the distrust of all others who want their job, that the courage of a man who can admit that he likes being "boss" is positively refreshing. There was a Pope once, if I remember aright, who shouted for joy when elected by the conclave; and though his doings and those of his family seemed rather shocking, even in the expurgated edition of his life which I read, I always admired his honesty.

Some eleven honorary degrees were conferred, the recipients including Lord Selborne, the Speaker, Chief Baron Palles, and Sir Oliver Lodge. Each was, as is usual, made happy by having his merits enshrined in the felicitous latinity of the Public Orator, who, we trust, may be spared to publish a fresh volume of his academic orations. The Speaker of the House of Commons is an old Trinity man, a fact to

which he alluded in returning thanks for the recipients of the degrees in a speech replete with curious historical facts about former Speakers of the House of Commons, combined with humour, good feeling, and good sense. Owing to the national mourning, the Vice-Chancellor decreed that at the ceremony the doctors should not wear scarlet. It seems open to question whether he was technically correct or not, as the red gown, being of the nature of a state dress, does not seem incompatible with respect to a time of sorrow. I may, however, be mistaken.

The Council of the Senate had to listen while their scheme of reform was subjected to a pretty severe criticism, though the Senate-House at the time of the discussion was by no means well filled. The interest of the University in this matter is decidedly languid, and though Dr. Kenny spoke very well and wisely, and Prof. Ridgeway was decidedly personal in his reminiscences, no excitement was aroused. The Council have reconsidered the scheme, referred the really important financial clauses to a committee, and placed some very modified proposals before the Senate, which will be voted on next term. They have wisely decided to give up much of the patronage they desired to claim. The fact is that, like most elected bodies, the Council tend to somewhat arbitrary action when in power; and any insidious attempts to extend their authority ought to be jealously watched and promptly checked.

I am glad to see that the plucky conduct of Magdalene College in resisting an attempt to exclude its Master from the office of Vice-Chancellor resulted in the reappearance of his name as one of the "nominatiet punctis notandi" for this year. For the next two years Mr. R. F. Scott, Master of St. John's, the safest and most popular of men, will be Vice-Chancellor, to be succeeded by Dr. Donaldson. It will be long, however, before the memory of Dr. Mason's tenure of this high position is forgotten. It has been marked by great capacity in discharging the increasing duties of the office, firmness combined with courtesy in the government of the University, the most generous hospitality, and the power of saying the right thing in the happiest terms on every occasion. Last, though by no means least, Dr. Mason has both by his appearance and manner maintained the dignity of the University in a way which it is not granted to every man to do, and has given visitors the impression of being received by the head of one of the most venerable and influential institutions of the country. To him, and, I may add, also to Mrs. Mason, the University owes gratitude for the success of the past two years.

The Tripos lists came out the week before last, and there seemed to be no end of them. To explain a modern honour degree at Cambridge to an outsider is to attempt an impossible task. What with Parts I. and II. of a Tripos, divisions of classes, mystic letters, with or without stars, voluntary papers, &c., the brain reels at the attempt to understand the mysteries. In the Natural Science Tripos, Part I., however, only one problem presents itself. How is it possible, even with our splendid staff of professors and teachers, our expensive laboratories and well-stocked museums, our innumerable demonstrators, and unrivalled appliances, to turn out sixty-seven men a year deserving of first-class honours? Either Cambridge ought to be revolutionizing the world by flooding it with men of remarkable eminence, or the

examiners are giving the high distinction of a "first" rather cheaply. I prefer to accept the former alternative.

In the first list of the reformed Mathematical Tripos it is easy to see how each man has acquitted himself, and approximately what place he deserves. The good men among the Wranglers—some three in number—have a *b** attached to their names, those next in merit a plain *b*, and the rest no *b* at all. It really seems that the present method of arranging the list might be easily adapted to a restoration of the old Senior Wrangler, and I commend this suggestion to the consideration of the Board for Mathematics. The abolition of the order of merit has undoubtedly detracted from the prestige of "the Tripos," and its speedy restoration might repair the injury done by reforms which in other respects are probably beneficial to the study of mathematics.

The success of Mr. J. R. M. Butler in the History Tripos gratified everybody. Doubts were expressed in some quarters whether so brilliant a classic of the old-fashioned type, to whom Greek and Latin are not subjects for the study of epigraphy and antiquities, but languages capable of expressing living thought, could turn to modern history with equal facility. Mr. Butler not only obtained a first class, but also the Gladstone prize for political science, which presumably marks him out as the best historian in 1910, his third year, as he was the best classic in 1909. The recent appointment of Mr. Lionel Ford to the Head-mastership of Harrow will, it is to be hoped, prevent Mr. Butler's following in his father's steps; but it would be a grand thing for Eton scholarship if Mr. Butler were to be Head there at as early an age as Dr. Butler's when he began to preside over Harrow.

The new Professorship of German, to which that veteran pioneer of the study of modern languages Dr. Karl Breul has been appointed, may, we hear, shortly be followed by a Professorship of English. It is to be hoped that a genuine scholar and man of letters will be chosen, and that the electors will study vols. iii. and iv. of the 'Cambridge History of English Literature' before making their choice. They might do worse than subscribe to *Blackwood's Magazine*. So few men learn to write English in Cambridge that it is important that the new professor should be a past master in that difficult art.

In the May races the Jesus boat kept head, though hard pressed by Trinity, which was decidedly the faster boat. The latter crew were slightly handicapped by using swivel rowlocks—undoubtedly the rowlock of the future—and by having a poor stroke, whilst Jesus, who rowed the 'Varsity stroke at 6, had an unusually fine one. Cambridge rowing is said to be very bad at present; but I do not pay much attention to the jeremiads of the press, and I believe there is some good material for 1911. It was particularly gratifying to see that Pembroke rose to the third place on the river, and the interest taken by that college in rowing may before long reap a greater reward. Sidney went up three places, and that respectable and quiet college astonished every one by the fiery enthusiasm with which dons and men celebrated their success, not without breaking of glass. The neighbouring college of Emmanuel rejoiced with less tangible reason, and a mock funeral the next day announced *urbi et orbi* that some men had been sent down for removing (it is said), not their neighbours', but their Master's landmark, or rather his flower-pots. J.

LETTERS OF WALTER SCOTT.

II.

WHILE printing the remainder of the Scott letters begun in our last number, we should add that they were all addressed to James Bailey of Trinity College, Cambridge, a classical scholar who became master of the Perse Grammar School, and died in 1834. The original autographs were recently presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum by Mr. W. Aldis Wright.

DEAR SIR,—I was duly favoured with your letter and sincerely hope we will be able to arrange matters one way or other to your satisfaction. Before any new Librarian can be appointed to the Faculty of Advocates the present incumbent must be somehow provided for. This renders the probability of a vacancy there precarious and I think I mentioned to you that if a certain friend of mine stood for the office as I hope and believe he will not I reckoned myself engaged to do what I could in his behalf. There is indeed but little in my power for I have been long retired from the bar and have but few connections with the Faculty. I think the Election will or ought to turn very much on the strength of the literary pretensions which can be brought by each candidate which will of course be judged of better than from the certificates of those qualified to pronounce of such attainments.

As to the trifling assistance I have been able to render you, allow me to say that as the public has been very generous to me I have always endeavoured as the very best mode of evincing my gratitude to be of service to such young men of promising talents as may afterwards contribute to instruct or delight my many-headed benefactor. Therefore the cheque has a brother whenever your occasions require the use of it and as to the mode of repayment I leave it entirely to yourself under the sole condition that you do not give it a moment's thought till it is complete *summer* or rather *harvest* weather in your affairs. I do not exactly know what may be the expense of your residence at College, but I think it will be hard if it cannot in one way and another be comfortably provided for.

In the meantime I have a little job for you. A friend of mine a bookseller John Ballantyne by name is going to try a periodical paper to be called *The Sale Room*. I have advised him to apply to you for an occasional classical paper and he has fixed the recompence for 3 papers at ten guineas which I think very handsome. They need not cost you six days' labour for something light and popular and intermixed with poetry like Cumberland's *Essays on the Greek Tragedians* in *The Connoisseur* will best answer general readers. I will not fail to write to Gifford in your behalf and to tell you the truth am heartily glad you are to devote your talents to that side of the question. There is but too much wasted on the other and although I am not by any means so bigotted a politician as to confine my friendship or regard to those who think with me on such matters yet unquestionably it is a *liaison de plus* that your sentiments are the same on these points which a long course of observation on public affairs have led me firmly to persevere in though I trust without factious or malignant feelings. I have been in the Country about some pressing business or I would have written to Gifford before now.

The matter of taking orders does not seem to press for a hasty decision. I trust you will land in the Church if no better mode of provision occurs but it may be considered at present as a sailor regards a haven under his lee which he can run for if unable to keep the sea. Your ambition respecting the stage is [a] very natural one; but dramatic composition is in a degraded state. The Theatres are neglected by competent judges as from their immense size they no longer afford the rational amusement which they used to give to the better ranks of Society. They are unfortunate also in the hours of performance differing from those of better life and being accom[an]ied only to mechanics and tradespeople. All these have their source in one great evil—the Monopoly of the two patents. It arises from this also that instead of actors being found for new parts, parts must be written with a view to the talents of some particular actor and above all it follows that on an immense stage the eye is addressed rather than the ear, so that half the spectators hearing imperfectly and the other half not at all they are impatient of every thing approaching to length of speeches however beautiful the poetry and the author is obliged to keep moving from beginning to end of his piece and every word that does not carry forward the action is heard with impatience.

The success of the piece being thus made to rest exclusively on action one grand difficulty occurs,—that namely of giving a variety of interest or novelty of story—feeling and diction can be easily varied and beautifully varied *ad infinitum*—but the detail of a plot has been so often twisted and twined that it seems difficult to afford anything like novelty. Yet with all these difficulties and many others I would strongly encourage you to attempt the drama—it is just now at a low enough ebb and who knows but the tide may change in its favour. Above all consider your plot well and take care that the interest is not exhausted before the conclusion of the piece. I think I can ensure your play a patient consideration at one of the London Theatres when finished.

I am much interested in your hieroglyphical communications. You seem nearly to hit upon the link which is a wanting. The first idea of commemoration is by sculpture representing the action to be commemorated. By degree metaphor is introduced to express abstract qualities and this joined to abbreviation and contraction makes the more common hieroglyphic. But how the step was made from this class in which single characters are used to express whole words and a very brief combination to express whole sentences and even a train of ideas to the alphabet in which *sounds* and by their combinations *words* are expressed has always seemed to me a most curious circumstance. The art may almost be supposed to have retrograded in order to acquire a greater stile of simplicity and the transition seems less in the train of continued discovery than of a new art. Observe too the hieroglyphic and the alphabet derive themselves from different organs the first from the eye the second from the speech and hearing. To express what he means the representation we shall suppose of a king the savage draws a figure as like him as he can—the hieroglyphist takes an emblem a crown perhaps or sceptre or a metaphor the hawk of the Egyptians. All these are taken from objects of sight. But in writing the *word king* according to the alphabet we give signs imitative of the various sounds necessary to pronounce the word. The principle of the two modes of writing is therefore substantially different and it will be more curious to observe the steps by which one has glided into the other. I think your discovery of a subordinate alphabet for proper names is very likely to afford us a clue. For as in many cases it must have been difficult to express a proper name by any emblem or metaphor derived from visible objects, so the recorder must have employed some sign in that instance applicable not to objects of sight but to the impression received from hearing. When this step was once taken the superiority of the alphabetical character embracing all the moral as well as the visible world and comprehending every sort of sensation or idea which could be expressed by language must soon have superseded that which derived from the visible sense only must necessarily be more narrow in its range. I do not know if I have explained myself distinctly or if my ideas are worth being explained, nor have I the means or learning necessary to ascertain how far my hypothesis is supported by fact. But such are the reflexions to which your communication have given rise in the brain of a half-lettered Goth. Be assured I shall not mention any part of your theory as I hope you will be able to develop it in a complete and satisfactory manner.

I am,
Dear Sir, your faithful Servant,
WALTER SCOTT.

Edinburgh,
4 January, 1817.

Any communication to Mr. Ballantyne or myself may always be sent post free by address it to me under cover to Francis Freling, Esq., Secretary, Post Office General, London, who will forward them. His franks carry any weight.

SALES.

ON Tuesday, June 21st, and the two following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of Mr. J. Gardiner Muir, and some valuable modern books, the property of a lady deceased. Among the most interesting lots were: *Surtees's Analysis of the Hunting Field*, 1845-8, unopened, 10l. 15s. *The Annual Register*, 152 vols., 1758-1908, 13l. 6s. *Pride and Prejudice*, 1813, and *Emma*, 1810, together 6 vols., 11l. 6s. Sir R. F. Burton, a set of his original works in 34 vols., 1851-87, 22l. 10s. Carlyle, *Collected Works and translations*, 33 vols., 1869-71, 14l. 10s. *Defoe's Works*, 20 vols., 1840, 13l. *Molière, Œuvres*, 6 vols., 1773, 34l. 10s. *Waverley*, 3 vols., 1814, 13l. 15s.

Ackermann's *Microcosm of London*, 3 vols., 1811, 13l. 15s. *Gay's Fables*, 2 vols., 1727-37, 11l. *Shakespeare's Works*, 6 vols., 1744, 16l. 10s.; *Works*, 10 vols., 1904-6, Stratford Town Edition, printed on vellum, 33l. *Wallis's London's Armory*, 1677, 13l. 5s. *Gould's Birds of Great Britain*, 5 vols., 1873, 43l. S. W. Reynolds, *Graphic Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, 4 vols., 1820-36, 28l. 10s. *Creighton's Queen Elizabeth*, 1896, 11l. *Bible in French*, printed at Neuchâtel, 1535, 23l. 10s. *Chaucer's Works*, 1896, Kelmscott Press Edition, printed on vellum, 285l. *Victoria History of the Counties of England*, 1900-8, 28l. 10s. *Publications of the Dürer Society*, 1898-1908, 19l. The total of the sale was 1,960l. 7s. 6d.

In the library of the late Mr. Thomas Gray of Downhill, Glasgow, which the same firm sold on Tuesday, June 28th, the following important books were included: *New England's Crisis*, 1676, printed by John Foster at Boston, Mass., 195l. *Literae, quibus Henricus Octavus respondet*, 1526, 38l. The most excellent Treatise of the Three Kings of Coleyne, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, n.d., 110l. *New England's Plantation*, 1630. A True Relation of the late Battell fought in New England between the English and the Savages, 1637; Eliot, A Late and Further Manifestation of the Progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England, 1655; A Brief Narrative of the same, 1671; John Lederer, *Discoveries in Three Several Marches from Virginia to the west of Carolina*, 1672, bound in 1 vol., 510l. *Penitæas cito; De octo partibus Orationis*, both printed by Wynkyn de Worde, and bound together, 27l. An original block-book grotesque alphabet, the letter A dated 1484, 1,520l. *Joannes de Auerbach, Summa de Sacramentis*, printed at Augsburg by G. Zainer, 1469, 50l. The total of the sale was 2,928l. 5s.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Book of Common Prayer (George V.). Various editions. See p. 12.
Camus (Jean Pierre), Bishop of Belley, *The Spirit of St. Francis de Sales*, 6l.
Enlarged edition, with a preface by the Archbishop of Westminster.
Commemoration Prayer-Book, 1/6 net and 3/6 net.
An edition of the Book of Common Prayer with additional matter in commemoration of his late Majesty King Edward VII. and 25 illustrations. See p. 12.
Conybeare (F. C.), *Myth, Magic, and Morals: a Study of Christian Origins*, 4/6 net.
Second edition, with a new preface, and additional notes at the end.
Dewey (Daisy), *Problems of Your Generation*. The author deals briefly with the Mysteries of Life, the Creative Forces, Evolution, and the Soul Life.
Farrer (J. A.), *Paganism and Christianity*, 6d.
No. 43 of the R.P.A. Cheap Reprints.
Girdlestone (R. B.), *Outlines of Bible Chronology*, illustrated from External Sources, 2l.
Published under the direction of the Tract Committee of the S.P.C.K.
Holden (Rev. E. Sampson), *The Progress of a Mystic*, 1/ net.
Jewish Review, July, 1/6 net.

Law.

- Gour (H. S.), *The Penal Laws of India*, Vol. II., 22/ net.
Mahaffy (R. P.) and Dodson (G.), *The Law relating to Motor-cars*, 12/6

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Archæological Journal, March, 7/6
British Museum, *A Guide to the English Pottery and Porcelain in the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities*, 1l.
Second edition.
Cartwright (Julia), *The Painters of Florence from the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth Century*. In Mr. Murray's Shilling Library.
St. Petersburg, painted by F. de Haenen, described by G. Dobson, 7/6 net.
Tilley (Rev. H. T.) and Walters (H. B.), *The Church Bells of Warwickshire*, 12/6 net.
Deals with the founders, inscriptions, traditions, and uses of the church bells of Warwickshire. Has 26 plates, and 20 illustrations in the text.
Whitechapel Art Gallery, Report for 1909.

Poetry and Drama.

- Chicks A', by Chanticleer, 1/
Some of these short poems have been previously published by the author.
Lange (M. Reuben), Grifonetto Baglioni, and other Poems, 1/6 net.
Odyssey, Books XVII-XXIV., 5/ net.
Translated by J. W. Mackail. For notice of Vol. I. see *Athen.*, June 2, 1906, p. 664.
Tennant (Lady), Windlestraw, 3/6 net.
A book of verse, with legends in rhyme of the plants and animals.
Young (Julia Ditto), Barham Beach: a Poem of Regeneration.

Bibliography.

- Griffin (Grace Gardner), Writings on American History, 10/6 net.
A bibliography of books and articles on United States and Canadian history published during 1908, with some memoranda on other portions of America.
Sonnenschein (W. Swan), The Best Books, a Reader's Guide: Part I. Classes A-C, 14/ net.
Third edition, rewritten.

Philosophy.

- Bentwich (Norman), Philo-Judeus of Alexandria. Issued by the Jewish Publication Society of America.

History and Biography.

- Anthology Society, Journal of the Proceedings of the Society, Oct. 3, 1805, to July 2, 1811, \$2.
The history of an early American magazine, with an introduction by M. A. De Wolfe Howe.
Borrowman (Robert), Beckenham Past and Present, 21/ net.
Carnegy (Mildred), Kings and Queens of France, 3/6
A concise history of France.
Dino (Duchesse de), Memoirs of, 1836-1840, Second Series, 10/ net.
Edited, with notes and biographical index, by Princess Radziwill. For notice of the First Series see *Athen.*, Oct. 30, 1909, p. 524.
Hassall (Arthur), European History Chronologically Arranged, 476-1910, 8/6 net.
A new edition to the close of 1909 of this useful book of reference, which is a triumph of handy and compact knowledge.
Home Rule: Speeches of John Redmond, M.P., 7/6 net.
Edited with an introduction by R. Barry O'Brien.
London and its Commercial Development, A Brief History of.
Souvenir of the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, London, 1910.
McLaughlin (James), My Friend the Indian, 10/6 net.
With several illustrations. The author is U.S. Indian Inspector.
McNeill (Right Hon. Sir John), Memoir of, and of his Second Wife, Elizabeth Wilson, by their Granddaughter, 15/ net.
With portraits and illustrations.
Pennsylvania Society Year-Book, 1910.
Edited by Barr Ferree, with numerous illustrations.

Geography and Travel.

- Grieken's Guide-Books: Belgium, 3/ net; Munich and Environs, 1/6 net; Universal Exhibition in Brussels, 1910, 6d. net.
Hays (H. A.), The Antietam and its Bridges, 15/ net.
Larocque, Journal of, from the Assiniboine to the Yellowstone, 1805.
Edited by L. J. Burpee as one of the Publications of the Canadian Archives.
Reid (W. M.), Lake George and Lake Champlain, 15/ net.
Salmon (Arthur L.), Dorset, 1/6
One of the Cambridge County Geographies.
Sleeking (I. Giberne), Autumn Impressions of the Gironde, 3/6 net.
Sladen (Douglas), Queer Things about Egypt, 21/ net.
Illustrated with 65 pictures of country life in Upper Egypt from photographs by the author, and a map.
Whymer (E.), A Guide to Chamonix and the Range of Mont Blanc, 3/ net.
New edition, with illustrations and maps.
Whymer (E.), A Guide to Zermatt and the Matterhorn, 3/ net.
New edition, with 79 illustrations and maps.

Sports and Pastimes.

- Comeau (N. A.), Life and Sport on the Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf, 12/6 net.
Encyclopedia of Sport, Vol. I., Part II., 1/ net.
Illustrated with drawings, photographs, and coloured plates.

Education.

- Board of Education Pamphlets: 18, Compulsory Continuation Schools in Germany, 6d.; 19, The Course System in Evening Schools, 3d.
Hayward (F. H.), Day and Evening Schools: their Management and Organization, 5/ net.
With special reference to the problems of adolescent education. In the Educational Science Series.

Philology.

- New English Dictionary: Sauce-alone—Scouring, 5/
Edited by Henry Bradley.

School-Books.

- Smith (M. L. Stafford), Supplementary Exercises on Ora Maritima, 1/
In the Ora Maritima Series.
Wider Britain, Past and Present, 1/6
A combined History and Geography Reader of the British Dominions beyond the Sea, with coloured illustrations and maps.

Science.

- Alexander (A. and Mrs.), British Physical Education for Girls, 10/6 net.
Alexander (J. H.), Model Balloons and Flying Machines, 3/6 net.
With a short account of the progress of aviation.
British Museum, Handbook to the Ethnographical Collections, 2/
Burkett (C. W.), The Farmer's Veterinarian, 7/6 net.
Calkins (Mary Whiton), A First Book in Psychology, 8/ net.
Chatterton (E. Keble), Steamships and their Story, 21/ net.
With 153 illustrations.
Crawford (Francis C.), Anatomy of the British Carices, 7/6 net.
With biographical sketch and portrait, and preface by Isaac Bayley Balfour.
Elsden (James Vincent), Principles of Chemical Geology, 5/ net.
A review of the application of the equilibrium theory to geological problems.
Geological Survey of India Records, Vol. XXXVIII. Part 4, 1 rupee.
Hollander (Bernard), Hypnotism and Suggestion, 6/
Deals with hypnotism as applied to daily life, education, and medical practice.
Kains (M. G.), Making Horticulture Pay, 7/6 net.
Munson (F. V.), Foundations of American Grape Culture, 15/ net.
Rogers (W. S.), Garden Planning, 10/ net.
Schofield (A. T.), How to Keep Fit, 1/ net.
One of Rider's Mind and Body Handbooks.
Seton (Ernest Thompson), Life-Histories of Northern Animals, an Account of the Mammals of Manitoba: Vol. I., Grass-Eaters; Vol. II. Flesh-Eaters, 73/6
With maps and illustrations by the author.
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections: Vol. 55, Bibliography of Aeronautics, by Paul Brockett; Vol. 56, No. 4, Upper Yukon Native Customs and Folk-lore, by Ferdinand Schmitter; Vol. 56, No. 7, Description of a New Subspecies of African Monkey of the Genus Cercopithecus, by D. G. Elliot.
Statistical Society's Journal, June, 2/6
Stephenson (George), The Quantities of a Detached Residence Taken Off, Measured, and Billed, 7/6 net.
Story of a Locomotive, 5/
Compiled with the co-operation of practical engineers, and illustrated with types of locomotives showing various stages of evolution from 1769 to 1910.
Swinstead (G. Hillyard), The Story of my Old World Garden and how I made it in a London Suburb, 10/6 net.
United States National Museum: 1736, On Some Land Shells collected by Dr. Hiram Bingham in Peru, by W. Healey Dall; 1737, Fresh-Water Sponges in the Collection of the U.S. National Museum—Part III. Description of a New Species of Spongilla from China, by Nelson Annandale; 1738, A Revision of the Fossil Plants of the Genus Nageiopsis of Fontaine, by Edward W. Berry; 1739, On a Collection of Tenthredinidea from Eastern Canada, by S. A. Rohwer; 1740, On the Origin of Certain Types of Crinoid Stems, by Austin Hobart Clark; 1741, Summary of the Shells of the Genus Conus, from the Pacific Coast of America in the U.S. National Museum, by W. Healey Dall; 1742, Descriptions of some New Species and Genera of Lepidoptera from Mexico, by Harrison G. Dyar; 1743, A New Australian Grinoid, by Austin Hobart Clark.
Warren (E. R.), The Mammals of Colorado, 15/ net.

- White (W. L. and G. M.), Heating Engineer's Quantities: the Simplex System of taking out Heating Engineers' Quantities and Measurements, &c., 10/6 net.

- Wilcox (Delos F.), Municipal Franchises: Vol. I. Pipe and Wire Franchises.

- A description of the terms and conditions upon which private corporations enjoy special privileges in the streets of American cities.

- Wilde (Henry), Celestial Ejectamenta, 1/ net.
The First Halley Lecture, delivered before Oxford University on May 10.

Fiction.

- Barnes-Grundy (Mabel), Two Men and Gwenda, 6/
A tale of married life and separation narrated in letters.
Blyth (James), Deborah's Life, 1/ net.
Breck (Edward), Wilderness Pets at Camp Buckshaw, 6/
An account of a camp and its wild pets, partly fictitious, but founded on real originals.
Burgin (G. B.), Diana of Dreams, 6/
The scene changes from England to Asia Minor and Constantinople. Diana, the beloved of the leader of the Young Turks, undergoes many dangers.
Cobb (Thomas), Margaret Rutland, 6/
The tale deals with a middle-aged lady's generosity, which even extends to marriage with a penniless man.
Dansey (Herbert), Roman Candles, 6/
A picture of Rome and Roman life.
Duff-Fyfe (Ethel), Relentless God, 6/
Second edition.
Everett-Green (E.), The Wife of Arthur Lorraine, 6/
Relates to a character which possessed many gifts of nature and environment, but lacked backbone.
France (Anatole), The Wicker-Work Woman, 6/
Translated by M. P. Willcocks.
Holt-White (W.), Helen of all Time, 6/
A story of Helen of Troy reincarnated.
Meade (L. T.), Micah Faraday, 6/
A wildly sensational narrative.
Phillips (Mabel Katherine), The Supreme Power, 6/
Tells of one man's neglect and another man's care.
Rideout (Henry Milner), The Twisted Foot, 6/
An adventurous story of South America.
Sheffield (Anne), A Circle of Five, 1/
Five short stories.
Sherwood (Evelyn), A Candidate for Danger, 6/
A story of love and disillusion.
Sinclair (Upton), Samuel the Seeker, 6/
Recounts how a sympathetic American is brought face to face with the facts of life.
Wiggin (Kate Douglas), Timothy's Quest, 1/ net.
New and popular edition.
Willcocks (M. P.), The Way Up, 6/
Michael Strobe, the ironmaster, who is the central figure of this novel, devotes his life to the work of showing the way out of the economic jungle of poverty by means of co-operative production.

General Literature.

- Benson (Arthur Christopher), The Thread of Gold.
New edition in Mr. Murray's Shilling Library.
Bruce-Williams (Marshall), Maxims of Life and Government, 2/6 net.
Chesterton (G. K.), What's Wrong with the World, 6/ net.
Fussell (Joseph H.), Incidents in the History of the Theosophical Movement, 15 cents.
Lecture given at the Isis Theatre, San Diego, California, under the auspices of the Aryan Theosophical Society.
Hapgood (Hutchins), Types from City Streets, \$1.50 net.
A volume of American sketches of Bowery "Bums," ex-thieves, Tammany men and "Spieler" girls, Bohemians and artists, &c.
Heaton's Annual: the Commercial Handbook of Canada, 1910, 5/ net.
Hughes (Charles Evans), Conditions of Progress in Democratic Government, 6/ net.
The Dodge Lectures of 1909-10 at Yale University on the Responsibilities of Citizenship.
Investor's Handy Book of Active Stocks and Shares, 1/
Knighton (A.), Dogs: their Breeds and Characteristics, 7/6
A popular illustrated review.
Mexican Year-Book: a Statistical, Financial, and Economic Annual, 21/ net.
Compiled from official and other returns.
Nursery Nurse's Companion, 1/ net.
Compiled by Honnor Morten.
Pater (Walter), Marius the Epicurean, 2 vols., 15/ net.
New edition.

Proportional Representation Society, Report for 1909-10, 2d.

Statesman's Year-Book, 1910, 10/6 net.

Edited by J. Scott Keltie with the assistance of I. P. A. Renwick.

Stebbing (W.), Three Essays, 6d. net.

The subjects are Posthumous Fame, Toleration, and Brilliant Failures.

Pamphlets.

Brassey (Lord), The House of Lords, the Parliament Bill, and the Referendum: Letter to the Liberal Electors of the Rye Division of Sussex. Davidson (G. L. O.), The Flying Machine of the Future. Protected Germany, 1d.

FOREIGN.

Law.

Fehr (H.), Hammurabi und das salische Recht: eine Rechtsvergleichung.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Bovet (M. A. de), Cracovie, 5fr.

In Les Villes d'Art Célèbres. Dussaud (R.), Les Civilisations préhelléniques dans le Bassin de la Mer Egée: Études de Protohistoire orientale, 12fr.

With 207 illustrations in the text and 2 full-page plates.

Poetry and the Drama.

Blum (L.), Au Théâtre: Réflexions critiques, Series III., 3fr. 50.

Gubernatis (Angelo de), Pietro Metastasio: Corso di Lezioni fatte nell' Università di Roma nell' anno scolastico 1909-10, 6 lire.

History and Biography.

Epistaller (A.), Napoléon et le Roi Murat, 1808-15, 7fr. 50.

Fennebresque (J.), Versailles Royal, 6fr.

Gaubert (E.), Figures françaises: Critique et Documents, 3fr. 50.

Mangerel (M.), Le Capitaine Gerbaud, 1773-90, 7fr. 50.

Pernot (H.), Le Siège de Malte par les Turcs en 1565, publié en Français et en Grec d'après les Editions de 1567 et de 1571, 10fr.

With 10 illustrations.

Söderhjelm (S.), La Nouvelle Française au quinzième Siècle, 7fr. 50.

Part of the Bibliothèque du quinzième Siècle. Valléry-Radot (R.), Correspondance du Duc d'Anjou et de Cuvillier-Fleury: Vol. II. 1848-1859, 7fr. 50.

For notice of Vol. I. see *Athen.*, April 2, 1910, p. 395.

Philology.

Dibelius (W.), Englische Romankunst: die Technik des englischen Romans im achtzehnten und zu Anfang des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts, Vol. II., 9m.

Forms Vol. XXVIII. of Palæstra.

Jensen (K. S.), Nationalfølelsen og Sproget, 1kr. 75. No. 81 of Studier fra Sprog- og Oldtidsforskning.

Fiction.

Gourmont (R. de), Sixtine, 3fr. 50.

Lichtenberger (A.), Le petit Roi, 3fr. 50.

* * All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

Literary Gossip.

MR. HORACE BLEACKLEY, the author of 'The Story of a Beautiful Duchess' and other scholarly works dealing with the Georgian period, is engaged at present upon an exhaustive biography of John Wilkes.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL will publish shortly 'Argentina: Past and Present,' by Mr. W. H. Koebel. This book, the result of recent extended travels in the Southern Republic, deals with Argentina in a more comprehensive fashion than it has been possible for the author to attempt until now.

IN the recent list of Birthday Honours the knights include Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch, a strong Liberal as well as an accomplished writer; Dr. Alfred Hopkinson, Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University, Manchester; and Dr. J. E. Parrott, head of the educational department of Messrs. Nelson & Sons, the well-known publishers.

VOL. XXXIII., being the first of the supplementary volumes of the limited Edition de Luxe of the Works of George Meredith, which must not be confused with the Memorial Edition now in course of publication, will be issued by Messrs. Constable early this month.

THE death is announced, at the age of 66, of Mr. John S. Ferrier, senior partner of the publishing firm of Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier of Edinburgh. Mr. Ferrier, who was a native of Brechin, had his training as a bookseller in Edinburgh, and was engaged in business in Elgin when he joined the late Robert Anderson in the publishing firm of Oliphant. He worked hard in all departments, and during his régime many additions were made to the "Famous Scots" series, and important works on missions were taken up.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK will publish shortly 'The Borough Polytechnic Institute,' by Mr. Edric Bayley. Mr. Sidney Webb in an introduction to the work says:—

"The story of the Borough Polytechnic affords a more than usually interesting example of the happy co-operation of endowment and municipal aid, of voluntary initiative and collective control."

THE latest volume of the series of "Materials for the History of the Old English Drama," published in Louvain, 'William Hunnis and the Revels of the Chapel Royal,' is by Mrs. C. C. Stopes. When she began her study of the environment of Shakespeare over twenty years ago, she started with the accession of Henry VIII., and worked through the uncalendared State Papers of his time. The first special investigation she made was into the story of the great Kenilworth festivities (1575). She found the chief designer of that display was William Hunnis, of whom biographical dictionaries said that "very little is known." Mrs. Stopes has shown that there was a good deal to discover.

BIBLIOGRAPHERS in Europe will be glad to hear of the approaching completion of the Catalogue of Incunabula in America by Dr. John Thomson, Librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia. This Catalogue, which has been in hand since 1900, will contain several thousand titles, and will be issued by the Bibliographical Society of America.

The *Fortnightly* just out has a vigorous article on 'The Reading Public' by "An Ex-Librarian." Publishers are said to "know little or nothing about the reading public. They judge of it only through the medium of the booksellers and the libraries, and both these mediums, as at present conducted, are hopelessly misleading. Booksellers, with a few rare exceptions, neither

read themselves, nor want other people to read. They want them to buy, which is a very different matter."

The libraries are denounced for having "a splendid opportunity" without "the slightest notion how to use it." Finally, the writer asks whether, when the public wants something better than its present lot of books, there will be any one who knows how to supply it. We welcome this outburst, though it may be somewhat exaggerated, for it is a characteristic of the reading public to grumble privately, and take no solid action to secure what it wants.

LORD ALFRED DOUGLAS has sold *The Academy* to a syndicate, and henceforward will not be in any way responsible for the conduct of the paper, whether directly or indirectly. Mr. T. W. H. Crosland has also left *The Academy*.

MR. ROBERT SCOTT will publish immediately for the Rev. Harrington C. Lees 'St. Paul and his Converts.' It consists of Bible studies on the missionary principles of the New Testament as illustrated in the seven churches to which St. Paul wrote epistles.

M. ETIENNE LAMY is publishing shortly a volume entitled 'Un Défenseur des Principes traditionnels sous la Révolution.' The work, which is thorough, and founded on unprinted documents, concerns "Nicholas Bergasse, avocat au Parlement de Paris, député du Tiers-État," 1750-1832. The interest of Bergasse for English readers is the attack made on him by Mesmer, whom he drove into exile in England.

PROF. JULIUS JUNG, whose death in his fifty-ninth year is announced from Prague, was an historian of considerable merit, and author of a number of valuable works, among them 'Leben und Sitten der Römer' and 'Römer und Romanen in den Donauländern.'

A NATIONAL edition of the works of the late King Oscar of Sweden will shortly be published by the Eklund firm in Stockholm. It will include his various literary, scientific, and artistic essays, diaries during his travels, epics and ballads, and his translations of Goethe's 'Tasso' and Herder's 'Cid.'

THE monthly meeting of the directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution was held on June 16th, when three members were elected, and two further applications for membership were received. The sum of 108*l.* was granted towards the relief of members and their widows.

RECENT Parliamentary Papers of some general interest are: Educational Pamphlets, No. 18, Schools in Germany (9*d.*); Education, Scotland, Minute specifying the Conditions of Grants to Special Institutions exempted from the Code for Continuation Classes (4*d.*); Calendar of the Stuart Papers belonging to H.M. the King, preserved at Windsor Castle, Vol. IV. (2*s.* 9*d.*); and Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, Part I., General Report (1*s.* 5*d.*).

SCIENCE

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

In the preface to the *Public School Arithmetic* (Bell) Messrs. W. M. Baker and A. A. Bourne tell us that their aim has been to employ and illustrate the methods which have been proved by experience to be the most successful under modern conditions. On the whole, they have been wise in their choice of method. They know exactly when it is advisable to use letters to represent numbers, and they realize the importance of a clear written statement of the meaning of each calculation in a problem. The five rules which are printed at the head of each collection of problems are excellent:

"(1) Show up all the working, including the check. (2) Avoid side sums. (3) Give explanations of the steps. (4) Use factors if possible. (5) Revise your work before proceeding to the next example."

The examples are numerous and well chosen, special stress being laid on the short examples which can be taken orally, but illustrate the meaning of commercial transactions as well as more complicated ones.

We are surprised to find that the method of subtraction by interrogative addition is not more strongly recommended. The May meeting of the London Branch of the Mathematical Association was almost unanimous in its approval of the method. Compound multiplication, again, is done by the authors by the "ten by ten" method, although the denominational-unit method is more natural, and the Austrian method is quicker and more accurate. It is surely a mistake to put practice in a separate section 150 pages later than the other method of compound multiplication. The authors over-estimate the advantages of the standard form in working with decimals. There are questions in which it is at a disadvantage; for example, if pieces 21.5 cm. long are cut from a brass rod 523 cm. long, how much is left over?

The least satisfactory chapter in the book is the account of logarithms. It seems to be impossible to make this subject satisfactory for students whose knowledge of algebra is only rudimentary, but the authors have actually made the treatment more algebraic and less arithmetical than in the corresponding chapter of their 'Algebra.' Comparatively few examples of logarithms are given.

We find it difficult to sum up our impressions of this 'Arithmetic.' There is too much stress laid on abstract rules, and hardly any attempt is made at co-ordination with the weighing and measuring which is now admitted to be an essential part of school mathematics, so that we cannot recommend the book without reserve. On the other hand, it has so many good points that no teacher should adopt a new textbook without giving this one careful consideration.

The Public School Geometry, by F. J. Whipple, the latest addition to Messrs. Dent's "Mathematical Series," appeals to us as one of the best attempts to treat the elements of geometry in accordance with modern ideas. The author lays stress on "the adoption of the three-side congruence as an inductive result," and succeeds in presenting the essentials of the subject in a concise and attractive form. Apart from

a peculiarity in the numbering of the exercises, this is an admirable compilation, and evidently the work of an experienced teacher.

Concurrent Practical and Theoretical Geometry. By W. J. Potter. Parts I.-III. (Ralph, Holland & Co.)—Our first feeling on opening this textbook on geometry was one of surprise. The author has produced a volume of 700 pages, and only covers the first six books of Euclid's *Elements*. On closer examination we found the treatment so thorough, the diagrams so clear, and the explanations so full that to a certain extent the prolixity is justified. The author seems, however, to be afraid of the innovations he wants to introduce. He has to give Euclid's proof of Pythagoras's Theorem as well as the neater proof by similar triangles; he cannot use trigonometry freely in discussing properties of triangles, although he devotes a long section to that subject. The teacher who uses the book will have to use great discretion in selecting what parts are to be omitted; he will not hesitate, however, when he finds a discussion of the nine-point circle preceding the first introduction of areas, or when he finds numerous unimportant constructions in so-called practical geometry delaying the progress of his pupils.

We congratulate the author on the beautiful proof, which we have not seen elsewhere, that of all plane figures with a given perimeter, the circle has the maximum area.

Practical Electricity and Magnetism, by R. Elliot Steel (Bell & Sons), follows the same lines as Mr. Sinclair's handbooks on practical physics, and is intended as a companion to them. It is clearly written, and gives descriptions of a large number of experiments, mainly in magnetism and current electricity, suitable for beginners. The subject of electrostatics is treated rather more briefly at the end of the book. The experiments are as a rule well chosen, but the author occasionally goes into undue detail for an elementary course. Thus experiments such as Mance's method for determining the resistance of a cell, the description of the Clark cell, and the Carey Foster bridge might well have been omitted from a book intended only for elementary students. Occasionally, too, statements which could be simply proved are given without any explanation. Thus, for instance, with reference to the magnetometer we find the statement that "...it can be proved that $F = H \tan \alpha$. The tangent (tan) of an angle is a particular measure of an angle which can be obtained from a table of tangents at the end of the book." The student is not likely to profit much by doing experiments with a magnetometer unless he is taught what is meant by the tangent of an angle and why $F = H \tan \alpha$.

In the portion dealing with electrostatics it is claimed that the treatment is of as modern a character as possible. The conception of an electron is therefore introduced, but with hardly a word of explanation as to what is meant by the term. Regarding the question of positive and negative charges the extraordinary statement is made that "these terms 'positive' and 'negative' were chosen at a time when it was impossible to decide which body, the positively charged or the negatively charged, contained the excess; but we know that the terms were assigned the wrong way about." Presumably Mr. Steel means to imply that only negative electricity exists, and that positive electricity can be accounted for by the absence of negative electrons. Surely our knowledge of the nature of

positive electricity is at present insufficient to admit of any such statement being made. In any case the discussion of such problems has no place in an elementary textbook. On the whole, however, the book is suitable for use in schools.

Lessons in Applied Mechanics. By James H. Cotterill and J. Henry Slade. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)—In issuing this textbook in two volumes in place of the original one, the publishers claim to be moving with the times as represented by the Board of Education syllabus. In so far as it is a fact that this authority has divided the Mechanics Course into sections, the publishers have succeeded in their aim; but the effort would have been more to the point if the text had undergone a revision in sympathy with the South Kensington Syllabus and examination.

The truth of the statement in the Preface that the book is in effect an abridgment of a larger volume is apparent on reading it, for the process has resulted in a peculiar mixture of terms necessarily vague to the beginner, and methods which occasionally secure simplicity at the expense of brevity. The definitions throughout seem laboured, and in many cases a more concise method might have been adopted with advantage.

Several important parts of the subject of applied mechanics do not figure here. None of the equations for uniform acceleration is to be found: in one place the velocity at the end of one second of a falling body is given as 32 feet per second, without any note as to restrictions due to air-resistance; in another the equation $V^2 = 2gh$ is used, with a note that g is the above-mentioned acceleration and has a value 32.2 (which varies); and finally, under Hydraulics, we find a casual application of the equation $S = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$ without any proof. A couple of pages on uniform acceleration would have afforded a useful connecting link between these statements.

The idea of the quantity momentum and its relation to force is too important to be neglected; and the same may be said with regard to instantaneous centre, pressure of water on immersed planes, balancing of rotating masses, and other subjects for which we search in vain.

Naturally, the omission of such fundamental principles as have been mentioned necessitates at times longer proofs for certain truths than would otherwise have been the case—alternative methods, which do not make the subject any clearer, being used.

The description of the sources of effort as being (1) the "elasticity" of a gas, (2) gravitation, and (3) muscular effort, is a rather poor substitute for the idea with which the ordinary engineer is rightly or wrongly imbued, that the main sources are the various types of energy to be found in the chemical properties of various materials (the authors do mention the heat of the sun incidentally). The relation between the different kinds of energy ought not to have been passed by.

The short chapter on 'Graphic Statics' is not consistent with the importance of the subject; and the brief space devoted to friction of any other kind than that expressed by Coulomb's three laws, with one or two limitations briefly mentioned, is insufficient.

Apart from any criticism of text and style, however, there is a serious shortage in the illustrations; those present are mostly graphical constructions, and there is a marked absence of more practical sketches of machinery.

Whilst suffering from many sins of omission, the book contains some thorough work. There are excellent chapters on various graphical methods of dealing with the mechanics of the steam engine and the fluctuation of energy; and the chapter on Hydraulics is good from the dynamical standpoint. The Strength of Material section is also very fair, and promises plain sailing for the beginner.

The work is well supplied with questions of a practical kind, but an amplified Index would help the reader to find his subject better; as an example, "centrifugal force" comes only under the heading "force," and is not to be found under "centrifugal."

A peculiarity of the division into two volumes is the numbering of the pages, for in vol. i. there is a jump of over 200 pages, representing the part contained in vol. ii. This is probably necessary as a result of the alternative combined or separate volumes, but is unusual.

The Hygiene of School Life. By Ralph H. Crowley. Illustrated. (Methuen & Co.)—Dr. Crowley is one of the Medical Officers of the Board of Education, and was formerly Medical Superintendent to the Bradford Education Committee. His book will appeal to a large circle of readers; in fact, every one concerned in education who studies it will find himself better equipped for the discussion of school management and organization. The design of the buildings, the lighting and furnishing of the rooms, the age of entry of infants, the provision of free meals or baths, the relative importance of physical and mental training, are all shown to be questions of hygiene, and all treated in a clear and adequate way.

It is difficult to select from these subjects, but the babies' class is one now attracting general attention. There is no other time in life when the difference in the home conditions of the lower and middle classes is so great as in infancy. In the one case the mother has the whole work of her house on her hands, even if she does not go out to earn money herself; in the other the mother devotes a large share of her time to her children, and is generally assisted by a nurse who has no other duties. The years from three to five are the most impressionable, and good habits—of cleanliness, for instance—are formed then, or not at all. Dr. Crowley makes out a strong case for sending the three-year-olds to school—not to the discipline of the infants' school, where they used to be taught to read and write before their brains were ready for such work, but to babies' classes, where little chairs and tables and comfortable net beds take the place of hard desks, and where they will learn many things about the wonderful world they live in without strain and without tears.

Dr. Crowley has much to tell of the lessons which medical inspection of schools has taught. It has revealed an appalling number of children with various defects, mostly due to parental neglect or ignorance. The conclusion that educational and medical authorities must go further and stop the prevalence of these conditions is irresistible. The organization for the prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases is now almost perfect, but the spread of hygienic knowledge amongst teachers is necessary before the machine can work well and quickly.

The diagrams and plans are well reproduced, and add much to the value of this excellent book.

Battersea Park as a Centre of Nature Study. by Walter Johnson, is published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, under the direction of the Battersea and Wandsworth Educational Council. It is an admirably equipped booklet of some 120 pages, which is written in a sufficiently popular style to attract the ordinary man. The chapter on 'Botany' is naturally the largest, and offers means to identify both wild and garden flowers, and many handsome or curious trees. Other forms of life, including birds, are not neglected, and the book leads off with a few notes on history, geology, and geography, while it concludes with a 'Brief List of Recommended Books,' 'Nature Calendar,' and a map of the Park. The whole only costs a shilling, and is a striking example of the zeal for the study of nature which has been awakened of recent years.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

PART I. of the twenty-first volume of *Folk-lore*, for March 30th, 1910, has only just been issued, and accordingly does not include the address of the Folk-lore Society to the King, adopted in accordance with the precedent set on the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria; and it is a disappointment also to find that it does not contain any reference to the more intimate and direct loss that the Society has sustained by the sudden death of Mr. Alfred Nutt, who had from its very beginning been one of its most prominent and accomplished members. The unexpectedness and weight of the calamity are marked by the fact that the part contains a review by Mr. Nutt, 10½ pages long, of Nitze's work on the Fisher King in the Grail romances, in which he observes that "it is fitting that the solution of the Grail problem should now be sought along the lines which were first laid down for most English students in 'The Golden Bough.'"

Miss Burne's Presidential Address, which is probably, as she suggests, the first ever delivered before a learned society in Europe by a woman, marks the great progress that has been made since the formation of the Society in the study of culture as a branch of anthropology, and at the same time draws attention by some pertinent instances to the danger of assuming similarity of origin from mere similarity of form in traditional observances, and the necessity of studying differences as well as likenesses, history as well as environment.

The societies for child-study existing in London and large towns outside it held their annual conference as a federation of Child-Study Societies at Tunbridge Wells on the 10th and 11th of June, when an address was delivered by Sir J. Crichton-Browne as President, and a paper on 'The Hand' was read by Sir J. Cockburn. The other papers were on educational subjects. Next year's conference will be held at Halifax.

It is stated in *Man* for June that a Readership in Social Anthropology, of the annual value of 300*l.*, has been established at Oxford University by the Delegates of the Common University Fund, and that Capt. A. J. N. Tremearne has received the diploma in Anthropology at Cambridge. *Man* also contains an article, to which Canon Greenwell, the Rev. R. A. Gatty, and Prof. Boyd Dawkins contribute, on pit dwellings at Holderness. No stone has been found in the pits which shows the least trace of polishing, and Canon Greenwell accordingly attributes them to a very early stage in the Neolithic period. Mr. Gatty supplies a section

of one of the pits, and drawings of the pottery found. Prof. Boyd Dawkins agrees with Canon Greenwell, and pays a high compliment to Mr. Morfitt, the discoverer.

Miss Freire-Marreco states in *Folk-lore* that a small Anthropological Society has been set on foot among the teachers of primary and secondary schools under the West Riding of Yorkshire County Council. Its practical work has been, so far, in the direction of folk-lore. The Education Committee of the County Council gives it encouragement, and will arrange for a short course of lectures on some branch of anthropology during the vacation of 1910.

Prof. Oscar Montelius contributes to *Folk-lore* a well-illustrated paper on the Sun-God's axe and Thor's hammer, in which he shows that the god of the sun and that of thunder were originally one and the same; that from time out of mind, and by widely different peoples, the axe has been considered as the Sun-God's weapon; and that amongst certain peoples it became a hammer.

Dr. Marcel Baudouin has communicated to the Society of Anthropology of Paris an account of the work done by him in excavating and restoring an ancient monument in the island of Yeu (Vendée), consisting of a megalithic sepulchral alley surrounded by a number of peritaphic circles. No trace was found of any stones forming the cover to the alley, nor any prehistoric objects other than a few flint flakes, nor any human bones. The author accounts for this by previous disturbances, some of early date.

M. Armand Viré has communicated to the same Society an account of the discovery of an ossuary at Lacave (Lot), which he attributes to the period of the siege of Uxellodunum.

M. A. Laville, in two of three communications to the same Society, seeks to raise doubts upon some points hitherto considered to be established. From explorations in the neighbourhood of Paris, he questions the presumed heat of the climate in the Pleistocene period. From the discovery in Quaternary deposits of worked flints resembling Neolithic types, he anticipates some surprising results, tending to simplify accepted classifications. The third paper relates to a Neolithic angular rasp. These and other interesting papers are contained in the *Bulletins et Mémoires* issued by the Society for the present year; but the last three fascicules for 1909 have not yet been issued, having been retarded by an accident of printing.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—June 23.—Mr. A. B. Kempe, V.P. and Treasurer, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Damping of Sound by Frothy Liquids,' by Mr. A. Mallock; 'The Dispersion of Light by Potassium Vapour,' by Prof. P. V. Bevan; 'Additional Refractive Indices of Quartz, Vitreous Silica, Calcite, and Fluorite,' by Mr. J. W. Gifford; 'The Absorption Spectra of Sulphur Vapour at Different Temperatures and Pressures, and their Relation to the Molecular Complexity of this Element,' by Mr. J. Ivon Graham; 'The Wave-making Resistance of Ships: a Study of Certain Series of Model Experiments,' by Dr. T. H. Havelock; 'The Blood Volume of Mammals as determined by Experiments upon Rabbits, Guinea-pigs, and Mice; and its Relationship to the Body Weight and to the Surface Area expressed in a Formula,' by Dr. Georges Dreyer and Mr. W. Ray; and 'Autotoxæmia and Infection,' by Mr. E. C. Hort.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 15.—Prof. W. W. Watts, President, in the chair.—The following communications were read: 'The Natural Classification of Igneous Rocks,' by Dr. Whitman Cross;

'The Denudation of the Western End of the Weald,' by Mr. Henry Bury; and 'An Earthquake Model,' by Dr. J. W. Evans.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Wednesday, November 9th.

LINNEAN.—June 16.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—Mr. P. A. Talbot and Mr. S. G. Paine were admitted Fellows.—Dr. W. E. Agar was elected a Fellow.

The President read a letter to Sir Joseph Hooker, congratulating him on the approach of his ninety-third birthday, which was signed by the Fellows present.

Prof. A. Dendy, on behalf of Mr. N. C. Macnamara, of Chorley Wood, Herts, showed a spike cut from a fox-glove grown from seed of a sport which appeared in 1907, in which the corolla was suppressed, but the five divisions were represented as stamens, making nine in all, and this peculiarity comes true from seed. The original mutation and other descendants thereof were also shown on lantern-slides; and a discussion followed, in which Dr. Stapf, Mr. J. C. Shenstone, Mr. A. W. Sutton, and the President engaged.

Mr. J. Hopkinson showed under the microscope a slide by Dr. Penard of Geneva, illustrating a peculiar method of reproduction in freshwater Rhizopoda, two specimens uniting to form a third of larger size than either, ultimately giving rise to spores. The President remarked on the similarity between these Protozoa and such Conjugates as Spirogyra and Mesocarpus, showing that these lowly organisms should be studied by both botanists and zoologists.

Mr. P. A. Talbot exhibited a large series of coloured drawings by Mrs. Talbot of plants from Southern Nigeria, and displayed a map and photographs of the scenery. He described the country as very hilly and densely wooded. Dr. Rendle, Dr. Stapf, Mr. E. G. Baker, and Mr. J. Hopkinson discussed the exhibition.

Dr. Stapf showed a selection of Arctic specimens collected by Capt. Bartlett during the last Peary Expedition, on Ellesmere Island, between 82° and 83° N. latitude, describing them as some of the most northerly botanical specimens extant.

—Mr. A. W. Hill showed a specimen in spirit of a barren stem of *Equisetum telmateia*, Ehrh., in which about half of the nodes disappeared in a spiral arrangement.

The paper of the evening was by Dr. Redcliffe N. Salaman, on 'Male Sterility in Potatoes, a Dominant Mendelian Character, with Remarks on the Shape of the Pollen in Wild and Domestic Varieties.' The paper was communicated by Mr. A. W. Sutton, who contributed a few introductory observations. The author stated that this paper was based upon his experiments in his garden at Barley, near Royston, Herts, during the past four years; but on this occasion he confined his remarks to the pollen, leaving other points for some future occasion. Mr. A. W. Hill and Dr. Helen Fraser contributed a few remarks on the paper.

The next general meeting of the Society will be on Thursday, November 3rd.

ZOOLOGICAL.—June 14.—Dr. S. F. Harmer, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie.

Mr. R. I. Pocock exhibited drawings to illustrate an apparently unrecorded instance of antimimicry by the larvae of a species of Mantis from Axim, on the Gold Coast. He also read a paper 'On the Cutaneous Scent-Glands of Ruminants,' based principally upon work done at the Prosectorium on animals that had died in the gardens.

Mr. R. Lydekker communicated a paper 'On a Wapiti and a Muntjac,' in which he described two wapiti antlers from Tibet as *Cervus canadensis* wardi, and a muntjac from An-wei, China, as *Cervulus bridgmani*. Mr. Lydekker also presented a paper 'On Three African Buffaloes.'

Dr. A. Cabrera communicated a paper 'On Two New Antelopes,' in which he described a new species of Damaliscus from British East Africa and a new chamois from North Spain.

Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant communicated a paper by Dr. E. A. Wilson, Field Observer to the Grouse Disease Committee, entitled 'Changes of Plumage in the Red Grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*) in Health and Disease.'

This meeting closed the session 1909-10. The next meeting of the Society will be on Tuesday, November 15th.

FOLK-LORE.—June 15.—Miss C. S. Burne, President, in the Chair.—Dr. Westernmark read a paper on 'The Popular Ritual of the Great Feast (el-id el-kabir) in Morocco.' The customs

and rites of this feast as it is celebrated in Morocco may be divided into five groups: (1) Practices of a purificatory or sanctifying character, the object of which is to prepare the people for the holy feast and its central feature, the sacrifice. Such practices include shaving, bathing, fumigations, the application of henna to persons, animals, and tent poles, visits to the tombs of saints, fasting, almsgiving, prayer, and sham fights. (2) Preparatory practices with the object of purifying and sanctifying the animal which is to be sacrificed and the instrument with which it is going to be killed. The animal is painted with henna and other substances, and is starved until immediately before it is killed, when barley, flour, or yeast and salt are put into its mouth. (3) The act of sacrifice. (4) Practices by means of which the people try to utilize the benign virtue of the sacrificed victim—eating its various parts in a fixed order, the manifold utilization of the magic properties ascribed to its blood, gall, stomach, intestines, right shoulder-blade, larynx, jaw-bones, horns, and skin. (5) Practices by means of which the people try to guard themselves against, or rid themselves of, the evil influences of the feast and the sacrifice—abstinence from work and travelling, ablutions, tug-of-war, racing, powder-play, target-shooting, &c. In the discussion which followed, Dr. Gaster, Mr. Laurence Gomme, Mr. Longworth Dames, and others took part.

The exhibits included a fine collection of Italian amulets by Dr. Hildburgh and Mr. E. Lovett, and a hand-made pot and a tally-stick from Southern India by Mr. F. Fawcett.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—June 22.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The President announced that His Majesty the King had graciously pleased to become Patron of the Society.—The Earl of Altamont and Col. H. F. Bowles were elected Members.

The President read a paper on 'The Winchcombe Mint,' in which he transferred to it the coins of the Saxon and Norman period bearing the mint-name WINCELES, variously contracted. Most of these had previously been attributed to Winchelsea, but Mr. Carlyon-Britton, following his rule that the mints were restricted to boroughs, pointed out that prior to the Conquest Winchelsea had not that status, whereas Winchcombe in Gloucestershire, anciently known as Wincelcumb and Winchelscomb, was a residence of Coenwulf early in the ninth century, when he founded its abbey; and in the time of Canute it was not only a borough, but, with its surrounding district, also a county of itself.

Mr. W. J. Andrew, Secretary, contributed the first part of his treatise on 'The Viking Coinage in England.' Of the series contemporary with the reign of Alfred, the initial difficulty was the place-name intended by the legend CVNET TI, which so many of the coins bore as their place of origin. After calling attention to the Christian character of their designs and inscriptions, and the translation of the see of St. Cuthbert to Chester-le-Street, near Durham, at the very date of their issue, he cited many examples of transposition of the letters c and t on both the coins and manuscripts of this period, and even on the regal coinage in King Canute's name, which, he suggested, was due to the close similarity of those two letters in the rustic hand. This would be used by the monks of Chester-le-Street when sending their instructions to the moneyers of York for the dies, and no doubt accounted for the name of their see, *Cuneca-civitas*, being contracted and misread as CVNET TI, instead of CVNEC CI, on the coins. He added that Mr. Anscombe had, in support of this explanation, quoted a passage from Bede, 'H.E., IV. xxii. p. 250, in which the same name is written *Tunnacæstir* in the manuscript, which could only be due to a similar and contemporary error. Another mint, SCELDFOED, Mr. Andrew assigned to Shelford on the Trent, supporting his arguments by comparison of the remains there of a dock and defensive trenches with similar places where the Danish army was known to have wintered, and by the presence in Shelford Church of a contemporary stone cross of distinctly Scandinavian origin.

Amongst numerous exhibits, Mr. S. M. Spink showed a series of coins illustrating Mr. Andrew's paper, and Miss H. Farquhar a variety of the CUNETTI mint; Mr. Henry Laver, an early British stater found near Maldon; Mr. F. A. Walters, Roman second brass bearing the legend BRITANNIA, found at Croydon; Mr. M. Maish, a half-noble of Richard II. without the continental titles, and a shilling of Charles I. with mint-marks rose and plume; Mr. Henry Garside, a gold political medal issued at Accrington; Mr. A. H. Baldwin, the recently designed florin and

sixpence for Australia; and Mr. L. A. Lawrence a penannular gold bracelet of a class formerly called "prehistoric ring-money."

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus presented to the Society's collection a badge of the Society of Colonial Dames of America.

FARADAY.—June 21.—Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin, Treasurer, in the chair.—A paper by M. Paul Girod, entitled 'Studies in the Electro-metallurgy of Ferro-Alloys and Steel,' was read by Mr. F. W. Harbord.—Mr. Ernest F. Law read a paper on 'The Failure of the Light Engineering Alloys, particularly the Aluminium Alloys.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Wed. Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'A Description of some Oriental and European Astrolobes,' Mr. Lewis Evans.
Fri. Physical, 5.—'A Thermo-Electric Balance for the Absolute Measurement of Radiation,' Prof. H. L. Callendar; 'The Convection of Heat from a Body cooled by a Stream of Fluid,' Dr. A. Russell; and other Papers.

Science Gossip.

THE Report of the Astronomer Royal to the Board of Visitors at Greenwich which we noticed last week, has just been published as a Parliamentary Paper (1s.).

THE earth will be in perihelion, or the sun in apogee, a little after midnight (Greenwich time) on the 4th inst. The moon will be new at 9h. 20m. on the evening of the 6th, and full at 8h. 37m. on the morning of the 22nd.

MERCURY is visible now for a short time before sunrise, not far from β Tauri, but will be at superior conjunction with the sun on the 19th. Venus rises somewhat later each morning; she is now near the Hyades, will be in conjunction with the moon on the 4th, pass due north of Aldebaran on the 7th, and enter Gemini on the 24th. Mars is in Cancer, but will shortly set too soon after sunset to be visible. Jupiter is still brilliant in the evening, situated in Virgo, and setting earlier each night. Saturn is in Aries, and rises soon after midnight.

FOUR more small planets have been photographically discovered by Herr Helfrich at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg: one on the 3rd, and three on the 5th ult.

THE Rapport Annuel sur l'État de l'Observatoire de Paris for 1909 was presented by the Director, Dr. Baillaud, to the Conseil (of which M. Darboux is the President) on the 3rd of February, and has been received. It begins by speaking of the losses sustained by the deaths of M. Fraissinet, Secretary of the Observatory (an office to which he had been appointed by Le Verrier in his second term of Directorship), and M. Paul Gautier, who, though not officially connected with the Observatory, was frequently called into requisition during the last thirty years from his great abilities as a constructor of astronomical instruments.

On the 10th of April last year the sixth meeting of the International Conference for the execution of the photographic chart of the heavens was opened at the Paris Observatory, under the presidency of M. Bayet, and important resolutions were unanimously passed, relating partly to the accepted value of the solar parallax, fresh data for which—due largely to Mr. Hinks of the Cambridge Observatory, and derived from work on the small planet Eros—have been obtained. The meridian work at Paris has been regularly carried on as before with the large instrument under the immediate charge of M. F. Boquet, the principal subjects of observations being the sun, the moon, the large planets, and circumpolar and fundamental stars. But another instrument, that of the garden meridian circle,

was inaugurated last year, and placed under the superintendence of M. Renan. Besides the preliminary work necessary, a large number of stars between the North Pole and 30° south declination were observed for special purposes. The great equatorial *coudé*, under the charge of M. Puiseux, has been applied to stellar spectroscopy; to taking photographs of such portions of the moon as the sheets of the Atlas showed to be worthy of special attention; and to photographs of Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and certain stellar regions. The other equatorials have been devoted to observations of double stars, small planets, and comets. It should have been mentioned that the spectroscopical observations with the great equatorial *coudé* were under the charge of M. Hamy; the smaller instrument of the same class was devoted to stellar photometry. The work of the Paris portion of the photographic *Carte du Ciel* (superintended by M. Puiseux) is in a very advanced state. The time service and meteorological observations have been carried on with accustomed regularity.

M. BAILLAUD finishes his Report with a list of memoirs, &c., published last year by members of the staff of the Observatory, and an account of improvements effected in some of the instruments.

THE fifth number of Vol. XXXIX. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* has been received. It contains papers by Prof. Bemporad on the theory of astronomical refraction, and remarks by Father Giacomelli on the solar chromosphere and protuberances as seen at the Capitol Observatory at Rome; also a continuation of the spectroscopical images of the solar limb obtained there by Respighi from September to December, 1870.

FINE ARTS

Fonderies de Caractères et leur Matériel dans les Pays-Bas du XVe au XIXe Siècle. Par Ch. Enschedé. (Haarlem, Bohn; London, Quaritch.)

THE great question of the origin of the invention of movable types is still open to discussion, and if Coster has receded into the background of myth, the "Costeriana"—an assemblage of early-printed grammars and fragments—are being pushed to a very high place in the comparative antiquity of printing, though it is unlikely that any new evidence will be discovered which will reinstate Haarlem in her ancient glory as the birth-place of the art. But apart from this claim, her position in the history of typography is hardly second to that of any other city when her contributions are viewed as a whole, and this magnificent volume is a worthy memorial of the past as well as a noteworthy achievement.

Dr. Enschedé's writings are familiar to all students of the origins of typography, but the volume before us reveals a grasp of the development of one particular side of the art—letter-founding—which goes far beyond our anticipations. Allow-

ing for all the help that his position as a member of the historic firm of Enschedé could give him, and his complete access to their archives, we find the amount of detail in this volume overwhelming. In short, we have here an analytical account of every important fount of type in the Netherlands in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with many of those used in the sixteenth and nineteenth, and some in the fifteenth.

The work is illustrated by over 500 different specimens of type of all ages and kinds, Rabbinic, script, music, Arab, Hebrew, Syriac, German, Gothic, and Roman. It contains examples of every kind of ornament used by printers—initials, head-pieces, tail-pieces, vignettes, signs, and blocks of all sorts. From this technical side it fills the place of a specimen book not of one type-founder or one period, but of a country through the whole history of its printing.

Dutch printing has three great periods, the fifteenth, the seventeenth, and the eighteenth centuries, in which it has influenced Western Europe. Of these the first interests the bibliographer and student of woodcutting and book illustration generally, while the second and third are more universal in their appeal, covering the time when Holland was the book-mart of the world and the model of all other countries for the technical side of book-production.

There is much to be said of each of these periods in appreciation of Dr. Enschedé's work. One of the first reproductions given is that of the famous *Abececlariu*, which is admittedly a prototypographic work, or else that of a bungler living in a time when printing was common. The first is the more likely hypothesis. But we cannot admit that the experiments of Enschedé in the eighteenth century settle the question as to the material of the characters from which it was printed; indeed, the results obtained by Mr. Hodgkin some years ago and published by him in 'Rariora' demonstrate the possibility of printing from wooden type of this size. There is no doubt, however, that if the type was metal, it was cast of a soft material and from leaden matrices. We are glad to have a careful reproduction of this famous fragment. Dr. Enschedé also prints a number of specimens of fifteenth-century types and shows how they come from two founts designed by Henric the lettersnider and Cornelius Henricoo. His study opens out a new field to students of the incunabula of the '80's and '90's—that of classifying the types by their origin. Dr. Enschedé believes that his firm had in their possession some type derived from matrices of Peter Schoeffer of Gernsheim, which came into their hands from his descendants. But we do not quite understand why the dedication of the Florence Homer is reprinted in this type; it is certainly a different one. There are one or two corrections worth mention in this section: 1496 in Fig. 4 should be 1498; the Gheliden of 1497 is in the British Museum;

and Govaert Bac uses three types in the fifteenth century, not restricting himself to one.

The only points of general interest about the sixteenth-century types are the five founts of script type (*caractères de civilité*) first introduced at Lyons, and used at Antwerp by Plantin. Van Hout's second script type has a very good effect in mass. A small Greek type which was much used afterwards by the Elzevirs and Blaeu also dates from this century.

The seventeenth century is the great age of Dutch printing. Though Elzevirs are not exactly so beloved of bibliophiles as it is the custom of novelists to represent, and their market price ranges from sixpence upward, they served a good purpose in their day. The type was clear and elegant, the type-setting was careful, and the press-work was remarkably good. But the Elzevirs were not type-founders like, for example, Blaeu: of the fifty-one founts of type which John Elzevir possessed in 1658 two or three only were of Dutch origin; the Oriental types had come through Erpen from the Plantin press; the Greek type, as well as most of the roman and italic, from Frankfort-on-the-Main. Dr. Enschedé traces out the history of the types employed until they came into the possession of his firm in 1767. It would be pleasant to follow in some detail the description given of each of these founts, some of which were very complicated.

The student of English and Scottish printing in the latter part of the seventeenth century will find in this volume much to interest him, because a great part of the material used in these countries was obtained from the foundries of Holland. The forty or fifty pages of seventeenth-century capital letters and wood-blocks will be especially valuable from this point of view, as they suggest the origin of much of our English work. In others we can trace a French source.

The types of the eighteenth century take up rather more than half of the book. They are, as a rule, hopelessly out of touch with English sentiment either old or new. They have their virtues, they are legible, they have a certain solid distinction, but their attempt at elegance is un- gainly, and they are at their best when they are on a French basis. The italic founts are generally very good.

Dr. Enschedé has brought some new facts to the discussion on the part played by Rosart in the invention of typographic music. He has discovered two specimens of music endorsed by his ancestor in 1753 as invented and engraved by Rosart in 1750, and the punches. It turns out that the type required two printings. Another interesting point is the attempted reform of German type by Unger at the end of the eighteenth century. Dr. Enschedé reprints his 'Probe einer neuen Art Deutscher Lettern,' in which he describes the difficulties he met with in trying to modify the shape of German letters. But we must not attempt to follow him in all the paths opened up by

the study of engraving and type-founding for four centuries, nor shall we pronounce upon the more technical aspect of this study. Nothing that can interest the student of Dutch printing has been omitted, and though men of education do not need to be reminded of the immense part Holland, and Haarlem in particular, has played in the spread of knowledge, they will join with us in thanking Dr. Enschedé for putting it on record in so worthy a style.

VAN DYCK'S 'EARL AND COUNTESS OF DERBY AND CHILD.'

REGRET for the departure of great pictures to America is now a commonplace, yet it may be urged that in the majority of cases these noble emigrants pass to a career of greater fertility than is open to them amongst us, whose powers of assimilation in certain directions are by this time surfeited. The wise optimist will, indeed, see in the admitted slowness of appreciation of the average millionaire a happy circumstance, making provision for the future easy both for the Old World and the New, could we but co-operate with natural tendencies instead of wasting our energies in attempts to counter them. A picture does not usually reach the price at which the American demand becomes imperative until it has spent its first power of inspiration for our own artists, and so most of the highest-priced Old Masters may be shipped away in full confidence that they are better in their new home than here.

On the other hand, there remain works by living artists as well as by certain deceased painters, the merits of which are slow to emerge, while the presence among us is of immediate value in that they stimulate some artistic emotion not yet habitual; and these are precisely the works which are still within the reach of moderately wealthy persons. We would adjure, therefore, such guardians of Britain's art-treasures—instead of retaining pictures whose proper hour of departure has come—to realize their own function, as amateurs of advanced tastes, to levy a substantial tax on those of slower appreciation, and at the same time to perform a public service.

Art was meant to circulate, and when a work of art has reached that point of success at which it becomes a fetish, a centre of accretion in the way of lifeless imitations, it may speedily form a clot actively dangerous, if allowed to remain in any congested part of the circulatory system.

Had Ruskin lived to see these days, we cannot doubt that he would have found in the American demand for Old Masters and the dearth of patronage for our own artists material for a final chapter in his 'Political Economy of Art' which would have placed these two facts in their proper relation. The lack of art in the one continent and of money for the support of art in the other should be made compensatory, and a wise Government might intervene with regulations made by a Minister of Fine Arts, if, indeed, such an official is possible in this country.

No critic to-day holds the pontifical position which Ruskin enjoyed, and we are aware that these remarks will be regarded as but a fantastic excuse for refraining from participation in the usual chorus of protest at the departure of another of England's art-treasures. Yet the Van Dyck now on

view at Messrs. Knoedler's gallery is admirably fitted for its missionary work, worthily representing the art of Europe in a phase to which we are so accustomed that it has become a staple product. Generations of portrait painters have formed themselves slavishly on this model; the fresher American mind may resolve it into its elements, and take from it freely what is applicable to modern requirements. It is a conventionally handsome commissioned portrait group, saved from dullness by the refinement and intimacy of the heads—particularly that of the child, an unflinching professional ability taking the place of strong pictorial structure.

MR. CHARLES BUTLER.

WE have to announce with great regret the death of Mr. Charles Butler, the well-known collector of pictures, at Warren Wood, near Hatfield, last Wednesday morning. He was eighty-nine years old last March.

In his outlook on life, his speech, and his dress, Mr. Butler belonged to an older generation, but until recent years his name was known as that of a generous exhibitor of pictures of all schools. Both his London and his country houses were full, from floor to ceiling, of paintings and other treasures, and it was no easy matter to find a place for one's hat in the hall, which was filled with Roman statuary; while a picture by Sano di Pietro was placed on the sideboard in his London house, and works by Italian primitive painters and one of the few English pictures he owned, a landscape by Stark, were placed on chairs in the dining-room.

Between 1880 and 1902 he lent to the Old Masters Exhibitions at Burlington House one hundred and forty-nine paintings of all schools, only a small proportion of which were shown there more than once. The majority of these were well chosen at a time when they could be acquired for inadequate sums, and would now do honour to any national collection. Authentic works by Boccatis, Bacchiacca, Cosimo Rosselli, Bernardino Licinio, Tintoretto, Francesco di Giorgio, Matteo di Giovanni, Neroccio di Landi, Pacchiarotto, Bartolommeo Vivarini, Andrea Mantegna, Rocco Marconi, Buonconsiglio, and other Italian painters of the Renaissance as well as the 'Lot and his Daughters by Sodom' of Rubens, which Mr. Butler purchased at the Blenheim Sale, formed part of one of the best private collections in England.

It is a matter for regret that four upright panels of saints by Masaccio, which Mr. Butler purchased in Pisa many years ago for 20*l.*, and sold in 1905 to a London dealer for many times that sum, should have passed into the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin (which already possessed two predella panels belonging to the same altar-piece), after having been declined by the National Gallery. Other portions of the original altarpiece, which was painted by Masaccio in 1426, are in the Museo Civico at Pisa and in a private collection in Vienna; while the centre panel of the 'Madonna' was a few years ago recognized by a well-known critic masquerading under the name of Gentile da Fabriano in a small vicarage in this country (*Athenæum*, Jan. 30, 1909). The altarpiece, which was originally painted for the Carmine Church at Pisa, is, as originally constituted, perhaps the most covetable, as it is the most precious, of all Tuscan Quattrocento easel paintings.

The 'Madonna' is the only example of

the art of Masaccio that our National Gallery can hope to obtain, and we trust that it may yet be acquired for the nation.

Another of the very few pictures Mr. Butler parted with is the 'History of the Three Martyrs' by Luini, which, after being exhibited by him at the Old Masters in 1891, passed into the collection of Mr. R. H. Benson, who showed it at Burlington House last winter.

Mr. Butler, who readily permitted visitors to inspect his pictures, was also a frequent contributor in years gone by to the exhibitions held at the New Gallery and at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club, of which he was a member, and to which he contributed a 'Madonna' by a rare artist last winter.

He presented to the National Gallery in 1895 the 'Portrait of Cardinal Richelieu' by Philippe de Champaigne, which he bought for the purpose at the Lyne Stephens Sale; while the 'Virgin and Child with Two Saints' by Filippo Mazzola, which was added to the National Collection in 1894, and is still enclosed in its original richly carved sixteenth century frame, was formerly in his possession.

It is to be regretted that no *catalogue raisonné* of this precious collection was drawn up during the lifetime of Mr. Butler, who alone knew the pedigrees of the pictures.

THE ARMSTRONG PICTURES.

On Friday, June 24th, Messrs. Christie sold by direction of Lord Armstrong a number of pictures and drawings forming part of the Armstrong collections. Millais carried off the honours of the day, 'Chill October' fetching over 5,000*l.*

Pictures of the Continental Schools: Rosa Bonheur, 'The Deer Park at Fontainebleau', 241*l.*; H. Fantin-Latour, 'Chrysanthemums in a Pot', 120*l.*; E. Frère, 'The Bird-Trap', Winter, 120*l.*; J. Israël, 'On the Strand, a peasant-girl carrying her infant sister on her back, and gazing at a toy boat which she is sailing', 420*l.*; A. Schreyer, 'The Burning Stable', 651*l.*; E. Verboeckhoven, 'The Twins', 157*l.*; A drawing by E. Frère, 'La Dinette', was sold for 68*l.*

Drawings of the British School: Sir E. Burne-Jones, 'The Sleeping Beauty', 325*l.*; Sir F. W. Burton, 'Cassandra Fedele', 105*l.*; D. Cox, 'Ulverston Sands, in the foreground on the right a group of figures, some on horseback; beyond are various figures crossing the sands', 1,050*l.*; Lancaster Castle, Morning, 231*l.*; The Golden Vale, Carmarthenshire, 126*l.*; Rhyl Sands, 115*l.*; Boleover Castle, 231*l.*; Across the Heath, a windmill and cattle in the middle distance, a woman in the foreground, 68*l.*; Going to the Mill, 157*l.*; Cottages near the Bridge, Bettws-y-Coed, with a woman and a cow, 57*l.*; Fishing, Bettws-y-Coed, 50*l.*; Pont de la Concorde, Paris, Sunset, 57*l.*; C. Fielding, 'Sussex Downs, peasants driving a herd of cattle across a valley, the Downs in the distance', 273*l.*; Loch Lomond, peasants and cattle in the foreground, the lake in the distance, 315*l.*; Ullswater, with two figures in the foreground, 210*l.*; Birket Foster, Hexham, a group of cattle standing in the river, sunset, 210*l.*; Egg Poachers, 136*l.*; W. Hunt, 'A Boy Reading, candlelight', 57*l.*; S. Prout, 'Vicenza', 50*l.*; D. Roberts, 'Oberwesel', 105*l.*; Turner, 'Dunstanborough Castle, 630*l.*'; 'Kidwelly Castle, Carmarthenshire, 609*l.*'; 'The Lake of Lucerne, 1,995*l.*'; 'A View on the Rhine, with a Castle on the Left', 199*l.*; P. de Wint, 'Harrowing, near Kenilworth Castle', 78*l.*

Pictures of the British School: R. Ansdell, 'Goatherds, Bay of Gibraltar', 236*l.*; Vicat Cole, 'A Pause in the Storm in Sunset', 126*l.*; Constable, 'The Glebe Farm, Dedham', 2,047*l.*; A View on Hampstead Heath, horses, cart, and figures in the foreground, 131*l.*; E. W. Cooke, 'Venice, a view showing the churches of San Giorgio Maggiore and Santa Maria della Salute; a group of fishing-boats in the foreground', 152*l.*; T. S. Cooper, 'On the Stour, West Gate, Canterbury, a group of cattle standing in the river, 189*l.*'; D. Cox, 'Caer Cennen Castle, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, 441*l.*'; 'Wind, Rain, and Sunshine, a view over a common, with some trees near a stream on the left; on a road in the foreground a peasant and his wife mounted together on a white horse, 504*l.*;

The Hayfield, 315l.; Solitude, a mountainous landscape, with rocks and a fallen tree in the foreground; herons by a pool on the left, 115l. P. Graham, Crossing the Moor, a drove of Highland cattle approaching, 630l.; Moorland Rovers, Highland cattle on a marshy moor, 546l. J. C. Hook, The Lobster-Catcher, 294l.; Washerwomen, Brittany, 152l. G. D. Leslie, Cowslips, 126l. Lord Leighton, Portions of the Interior of the Grand Mosque of Damascus, 325l.; A Noble Venetian Lady, 204l. J. Linnell, A Storm in Harvest, 819l. Millais, Chill October, 5,040l.; Jephthah, 1,260l. G. Morland, The Roadside Inn, 682l. Albert Moore, Follow my Leader, 388l. W. Müller, Whitchurch, a landscape, with a boy and a girl seated by a stream; the church in the distance, 304l.; Gillingham, a boy angling in the foreground, his young sister seated behind him, 210l.; A Street in Cairo, 188l. P. Nasmyth, A View in Surrey, a river scene with three peasants, one of whom is angling, 273l.; Old Cowes Castle, Stormy Weather, 105l. H. O'Neill, The Last Moments of Raphael, 157l. J. Phillip, The Spanish Flower-Seller, 493l.; Buying Chestnuts, 105l. C. Stanfield, On the French Coast, with fishermen in a boat in the foreground, 183l. Turner, Kilgarran Castle, 378l.; A Scene on the River Maas, the Briel Church in the Distance, 567l. Wilkie, The Rabbit on the Wall, 777l. R. Wilson, Tivoli, 105l. E. M. Wimperis, Fittleworth Common, Summer, 157l. The total of the sale reached 29,092l. 1s. 6d.

JAPANESE COLOUR-PRINTS.

ON Monday, June 20th, and the three following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold Col. Appleton's collection of Japanese colour-prints. The most important lots were: Ippitsai Buncho, An Actor in Female Character, 25l. Torii Kiyonaga, Three Beauties, 44l. Katsugawa Shuncho, Hanagaki of Ogi-Ya, 30l. Kubo Shunman, A Night Scene, 25l. Katsugawa Shunzan, Daybreak by the Bay of Yedo, triptych, 25l. Kitagawa Utamaro, Large Figure of a Woman, kneeling, 48l. Yeishosai Choki, The Good and Evil Influences, triptych, 39l. Gokio, Yoshito of Ogiya in a Snowstorm, 27l. Reikisen Yei, A Noble visiting a Lady of Rank, pentaptych, 27l. Utagawa Toyokuni, A Windy Day, triptych, 35l. The total of the sale was 1,988l. 2s.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE first exhibition of the St. George's Society includes a picture by G. F. Watts; some scene designs for 'The Blue Bird' by Mr. F. Cayley Robinson; illuminated manuscripts by Miss Jessie Bayes; and works by Mr. Maxwell Armfield, Mr. Walter Bayes, Mr. Edgar W. Davies, Mr. W. Shackleton, and others.

At the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, there will be from the 4th to the 23rd inst. an Exhibition of Canadian Art, held under the auspices of the Royal Canadian Academy. The collection (of 120 works) was originally formed in Canada for the projected "Festival of Empire" at the Crystal Palace, and will be the first show of the kind in this country.

THE fifteenth annual exhibition of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters will open at the Gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours next Wednesday.

MR. ALFRED EAST, A.R.A., is one of the new knights in last week's list of honours, while Mr. Adolf Tuck of the firm of art-publishers becomes a baronet.

MR. JAMES MURRAY of Glenburnie Park has presented the following amongst other valuable pictures to the permanent collection of the Aberdeen Art Gallery: 'Feeding Pigeons,' by Sir W. Q. Orchardson; 'Morning, Isle of Arran,' by J. MacWhirter; 'Welcome Footsteps,' by Marcus Stone; 'Driving a Hard Bargain,' by Erskine Nicol; 'The

Afterglow,' by Joseph Farquharson; 'Rabbits,' by Edwin Alexander; and 'The Pride of Seville,' by John Phillip.

THE July number of *The Burlington Magazine* has for frontispiece an interesting portrait of Catherine Howard by Holbein the Younger, recently discovered by Mr. Lionel Cust, who contributes an article upon it, comparing it with other well-known miniatures and drawings by the same master. Mr. G. F. Laking continues his searching criticism of the Noel Paton collection of armour, though on the present occasion he is able to praise some fine and genuine examples. Among other articles are Col. Croft Lyons's notes on the old plate of the Cambridge colleges, and Mr. Edward Dillon's on the splendid exhibition of Chinese ware at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club; while Mr. John Marshall discusses with great candour the difficulties of his own theories regarding the connexion between the celebrated Ludovici Relief and that at Boston. Contemporary art is represented by an article by Mr. D. S. MacColl on the Whitechapel Exhibition, illustrated by reproductions of works by Mr. P. W. Steer and Mr. Augustus John.

THE distinguished artist Prof. Rudolf von Seitz, Honorary Keeper of the National Museum of Munich, whose death in his sixty-ninth year is announced from that city, was a pupil of his father, himself well known as an illustrator and decorative painter, and of Piloty. He tried his hand both at genre and portrait painting, but it was in decorative art that he attained his chief success, and exercised considerable influence in its revival in Munich in the latter half of the last century. He was for many years actual Keeper of the National Museum.

THE MEDICI SOCIETY, having recently issued its plates after 'Lavinia Bingham, afterwards Countess Spencer,' by Reynolds, and 'King Henry VIII.' by Holbein, from the collection of Earl Spencer at Althorp, will shortly issue further plates as follows: 'The Old Soldier,' by Rembrandt, the first of a series of twenty-eight reproductions after selected masterpieces in the Hermitage, St Petersburg; 'Georgina Lennox, afterwards Countess Bathurst,' by Lawrence, the first of a series of four plates after notable portraits in the recent "National Loan Collection" at the Grafton Galleries; 'St. Luke sketching the Madonna,' by R. van der Weyden, from the Old Pinacothek, Munich; 'Concert Champêtre,' by Giorgione, from the Louvre; and 'A Boy and Girl,' after the painting by Peters in the Diploma Gallery at Burlington House.

MR. LEE WARNER, on behalf of the Medici Society, will this autumn publish 'A Life of Giorgio Vasari,' by R. W. Carden, fully illustrated with reproductions of Vasari's chief works in painting and architecture.

M. ÉDOUARD ALEXANDRE SAIN, whose death is announced this week, was born at Cluny (Saône) on May 30th, 1830, and after studying art at the Académie de Valenciennes passed into the École des Beaux-Arts at Paris. He first figured at the Salon of 1853, and had been a constant exhibitor ever since; of late years he had identified himself with the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts. Many of the art-galleries outside Paris contain examples of his work; one of the best-known is the 'Fouilles de Pompéi,' which won him a medal at the 1866 Salon, and is now in the Luxembourg. His pictures were often inspired by scenes at Capri, where he had a residence.

Two more prizes were announced a few days ago by the committee of the société des Artistes Français. The Prix Henner of the value of 3,000fr. was taken by M. P. A. Laurens, a Sociétaire (who studied under Benjamin-Constant and Cormon), for his picture of 'Didon' in the Salon which closed this week. The Prix Bartholdi was awarded to M. Louis Bray, architect.

By the courtesy of the Society of Antiquaries the ordinary monthly meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute will, until further notice, be held in the Society's rooms at Burlington House on the first Wednesdays of February, March, April, May, June, July, November, and December.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE'S last great art-sale of the season will deal with Baron Schröder's choice collection of old Sèvres and other porcelain and objects of art and vertu. The sale will begin next Tuesday, and will last four days, although there are only 288 lots. The most noteworthy article, perhaps, in the whole collection is the sixteenth-century biberon carved of rock-crystal, considered to be the work of Daniel Mignot of Augsburg. This biberon was exhibited at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club in 1906.

EXHIBITIONS.

- SAT. (July 2).—Ancient Chinese Bronzes, Mr. T. J. Larkin's Gallery.
 — Mr. Verker M. Hamilton's Studies, Sketches, and Pictures, Dowdeswell Galleries.
 — Lady Jephson's Water-Colours of Italy, Greece, Servia, Spain, &c., Ryder Gallery.
 — Mr. W. G. Robb's 'In Arcady and Elsewhere,' Baffie Gallery.
 — Mr. Horace Van Ruit's Portraits and Reminiscences of Bombay and Italy, Modern Gallery.
 — St. George's Society, First Exhibition, St. George's Gallery, 108, New Bond Street.
 — 'Society in Late Victorian Days,' Drawings by George du Maurier, Leicester Galleries.
 MON. Society of Miniature Painters, Fifteenth Annual Exhibition, Press View, 5a, Pall Mall East.
 TUES. Sir William Eden's Water-Colours, Private View, Carfax Gallery.
 — New Society of Water-Colour Painters, Summer Exhibition, Private View, New Dudley Galleries.
 — Mrs. Mathilde See's Water-Colours, 'Flowers,' Private View, Mr. T. McLean's Galleries.
 FRI. London Salon of the Allied Artists' Association, Private View, Royal Albert Hall.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—*Louise.*

CHARPENTIER'S 'Louise' was performed last Saturday evening. The libretto itself and the skill of the music fully account for the deep impression which this "roman musical" created when produced here last season, and which further hearing deepens. Interesting it certainly is, but also important as regards the part which music plays in it. One short excerpt has been sung in the concert-room; the rest would be meaningless apart from the stage. The Wagner excerpts frequently heard at concerts prove that in the composer's music-dramas interest is often in the orchestra rather than on the stage. M. Charpentier has been influenced by Wagner's theory of the combination of the arts, also by Debussy's unconventional music, though not actually by 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' which was produced two years later than 'Louise.' In the latter work the music, as such, is more prominent, yet the aim of the two composers was the same, viz., to provide colour and atmosphere for what is taking place on the stage.

In the excellent performance at Covent Garden Madame Edvina's impersonation of Louise showed thought and true feeling, while M. Dalmorès as Julien was convincing. Madame Bérat was again the Mother; and M. Marcoux in the important part of the Father certainly deserves high praise, although he could not make us forget M. Gilibert's powerful declamation in the final act. M. Frigara conducted.

HIS MAJESTY'S.—Mozart Festival.

JOHN EBERS wrote an account of his seven years' management of the King's Theatre (1821-7), and in it, speaking of Mozart's 'Cosi fan tutte,' which was given in 1825 for the benefit of Caradori Allen, he sums up the work thus: "The music of this opera is excellent; the drama as absurd as can possibly be imagined." With the exception of the word "drama," for which we should substitute "farce," the judgment was sound. There are, however, different degrees of excellence. Throughout the opera we find charming melodies, light yet skilful workmanship, and delicate orchestration, which only the composer of 'Figaro' and 'Don Juan' could have written; but the terzet "Weht sanfter, o Winde," in the first act, and the Finale of the second act, were penned in moments of high inspiration. 'Cosi fan tutte,' coming immediately after 'Figaro,' the one a mere farce, the other the most delightful of musical comedies, accentuated the fact that great composers cannot display their genius at its strongest with weak librettos; moreover, it enabled worshippers of Mozart to appreciate all the more the earlier and greater operas.

The performance at His Majesty's on Monday evening was very good. The Misses Ruth Vincent and Lena Maitland sang tastefully, although the former apparently had not wholly recovered from the indisposition which prevented the opera being given, as first announced, in the previous week. Messrs. Walter Hyde and Frederic Austin, who impersonated the two officers, sang with spirit, while in their acting there was no lack of humour. Miss Beatrice La Palme as Despina, the pert waiting-maid, sang and acted well. The orchestral playing was most satisfactory.

Our notice of 'Figaro' last week was very brief. The success of that work is no doubt gratifying to the management, yet from another point of view it is of considerable interest. It is always difficult for the public, and even for trained musicians, to listen to old operas in the right spirit. After Wagner, Mozart's form seems stilted, his orchestration thin; moreover, performances of Mozart's operas being rare, the inevitable comparison is unfavourable to the earlier music. Some critics would even have us believe that set forms have killed Mozart's best works for the stage; but they may live long enough to hear the same thing said of Wagner's music-dramas. Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven triumphed over the forms

of their day, and their truly inspired works—for all of them wrote at times to earn bread or to please patrons—will live as long as the art itself. This Mozart Festival organized by Mr. Beecham is therefore doing good, and with it we may couple the 'Orfeo' performances given by Madame Brema. The overture to 'Figaro,' by the way, was taken at a very rapid rate, but from what Mozart once said to his orchestra, we feel sure he would have approved of it. After working his men up to a real presto, he exclaimed: "First-rate, gentlemen! only this evening a trifle faster."

Musical Gossip.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM will confer the degree of Mus. Doc., *honoris causa*, on Miss Ethel Smyth, the composer of 'Der Wald,' 'The Wreckers,' a Mass, chamber music, songs, &c. The honour is well deserved, for Miss Smyth is an able, serious, and ambitious musician. Her operas have been performed at Covent Garden and His Majesty's Theatre, also in Germany and America.

THE programme of the Cardiff Festival (September 19th to 23rd) includes the following novelties: 'The Sun God's Return,' by Sir A. C. Mackenzie; a Symphonic Poem, 'With the Wilde Geese,' and a Pindaric Ode, 'The Bard,' by Mr. David Thomas; and 'The Veil,' by Dr. F. H. Cowen, the Festival conductor. The last-named work is a setting, for solo, chorus, and orchestra, of part of Robert Buchanan's impressive poem 'The Book of Orm.' Nearly all of Dr. Cowen's choral works have been of secular character, so that it will be interesting to see how the composer deals with a text which calls for serious, solemn treatment.

In last week's paragraph concerning Mozart's "alto" one link in the chain of owners was omitted, namely, a pupil of Jansa's, Lord Wentworth (afterwards Earl of Lovelace), and it was from the Dowager Countess of Lovelace that Mr. Speyer acquired the instrument.

HANS SIMROCK, who died on Monday, was the head of the Simrock firm, which was transferred from Bonn to Berlin in 1870. The founder in 1790 of that firm was Nikolaus Simrock, chief horn player in the Electoral band at Bonn. He published various works by Beethoven. A letter written to him by the composer, dated August 2nd, 1794, refers to proofs, most probably of the 'Waldstein' Variations and those on 'Es war einmal ein alter Mann,' both published by Simrock in the same year.

THE SCHUMANN CENTENARY FESTIVAL at Zwickau, the composer's birthplace, was held June 8th to 11th inclusive. 'Paradies und Peri,' the Fourth Symphony, chamber and pianoforte music, also *Lieder*, were included in the programmes. Schuch, Kutzschbach from Dresden, and Vollhardt, music director at Zwickau, were the conductors. The veteran pianist Marie Wieck, and Mary Wurm, who studied with Clara Schumann, were honorary guests, and took part in the performances.

THE second volume of the diary of Edmond Got, which has just been published, contains many comments on notable actors—also one on Wagner, written the day after the first performance of 'Tannhäuser' at Paris on the 13th of March, 1861. Got

speaks of it as a "stupid scandal," and of the composer as a "Teutonic pedant" whose "orchestral palinogenesis" he finds hard to understand, and he adds: "Mais c'est quel-qu'un; je déteste les outrages à la pensée, et les sifflets, en tous cas, sont une musique plus bête que la sienne."

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.-SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.-SAT. Mr. T. Beecham's Opera Season, His Majesty's Theatre.
(Matinee on Saturday, 2.30.)
TUES. Miss Isabel Hirschfeld's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
THURS. Madame Blanche Marchesi's Vocal Recital, 3, Leighton House.
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DRAMA

A Study of the Drama. By Brander Matthews. (Longmans & Co.)—The author of this treatise is resolved to be severely practical, and by a variety of allusions he would have his readers know that he has studied his subject in its proper surroundings, that is to say, in the theatre. He expresses impatience of what he calls the closet-drama. He dwells again and again on the necessity in which the stage-writer is placed of working with a constant eye to the qualifications of his actors, the structure of his theatre, and the taste of his audience. Prof. Matthews protests on the very first page of his book that the art of the drama "does not lie wholly within the limit of literature," and that plays may be good of their kind, yet lack literary merits, subtlety of characterization, and even sincerity. All the productions of the masters, he insists, were planned for representation in the theatre, and intended primarily to be acted rather than to be read. The verdict, he maintains, of the mixed audience of a playhouse is decisive, and the wise dramatic author will bow, and always has bowed, to the pronouncement of the crowd. Nay, the Professor is actually prepared to defend Democracy's weakness for a happy ending.

It is not surprising that a critic so complacent towards the commercial side of play-writing, so anxious to prove his acquaintance with the practical conditions under which the dramatist labours, should supply less of theory in his 'Study' than maxims of the sort that might be serviceable to the 'prentice playwright, observations and reflections on the conventions of the art, such as any thoughtful playgoer soon makes for himself. There are, in fact, a good many truisms in this book, and Prof. Matthews, has fallen between two stools. He has tried to avoid being academic, with the result that he too often drops into commonplace. He is desperately anxious to show himself a modern, yet gives evidence that he has not mastered the later developments of the art with which he deals.

This 'Study,' we are told, is of necessity largely concerned with the technique of the drama, and Prof. Brander Matthews mentions several times the name of Ibsen, finding common elements, for instance, in 'Oedipus' and 'Ghosts,' and questioning the identity of the childish and the revolting Nora Helmer. But we turn to his pages in vain for any critical examination, or exact estimate, of the reforms which Ibsen effected in modern stagecraft; all we get is a few lines on the discarding of the soliloquy. The Professor has a reference to "the social dramas of...Hervieu," and he devotes a large portion of his space to explaining how M. Rostand fitted Coquelin in 'Cyrano' without spoiling his own art. But no

details are given of the works and aims of M. Hervieu, while M. Brioux and others of the modern French school are passed over. It is with Victor Hugo and the elder Dumas, Scribe and Sardou, Augier and Dumas fils that Prof. Matthews seems more at home. He never speaks of the two dramatists who are providing us to-day with most occasion for thought—Mr. Galsworthy and Mr. Granville Barker.

A critic interested in technique should have had something to say on Mr. Bernard Shaw's innovations. But Prof. Matthews quotes Brunetière's "law," tells us that in drama "some one central character wants something, and the exercise of volition is the mainspring of the action," assures us that "in every successful play, modern or ancient, we shall find a clash of contending desires, an assertion of the human will against strenuous opposition"—and does not recognize that one famous playwright has gone far towards abolishing action in his stagework, is tending more and more to equalize his characters, distributes volition, or at least wilfulness, amongst them all, and gives the victory to brains instead of emotional intensity. Mr. Shaw may be the journalist of modern drama, debating the ephemeral topics of his time; yet, if only because of its revolutionary character, his theatrical work ought to have patient consideration in any survey that touches on the recent history of the drama.

Prof. Matthews's comments on Hauptmann and Sudermann and the German stage are as perfunctory as his *obiter dicta* on contemporary French plays; so that we are led to the conclusion that he has brought in his modern examples rather to lend a piquancy to his causeries than to make any claim to close observation of the theatre of to-day. He is seen at his best where he is able to express in popular language the results of scholarship. His style is somewhat mechanical and jerky at times; but he has the gift—the lecturer's gift—of elucidating technicalities, and imparting knowledge pleasantly. His chapter on the Unities is a good instance of his facility and learning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—B. F.—H. C.—C. M. P.—R. J. D.—F. P.—Received.

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

AUTHORS' AGENTS	PAGE
BELL & SONS	26
BLACKIE & SON	24
BLACKWOOD & SONS	25
BOOKBINDING	27
CATALOGUES	3
CONSTABLE & CO.	26
DENT & SONS	4
EDUCATIONAL	1
ENO'S FRUIT SALT	26
EXHIBITIONS	1
GRIFFIN & CO.	3
HEINEMANN	4
JELKS & SONS	27
MACMILLAN & CO.	4, 23
MAGAZINES, &c.	27
MILLS & BOON	27
MISCELLANEOUS	2
PARTNERSHIP	28
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SHIPPING	28
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